THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

REGISTERED No. 23.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXIII
NUMBER 6

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1875.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL .....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 1ST FEBRUARY.

IN THE LAST Bengal Administration Report Sir Richard Temple makes the following remarks on Bengali Literature:

"Sir Richard Temple understands that the composition of original Bengalee literature has now gained a sure footing, and that for years past it has made a regular and steady progress. An improved style, free on the one hand from a pedantic use of Sanskrit words, and yet on the other hand enriching the language by words from the parent Sanskrit, where due expression cannot be found otherwise, is being established by the efforts of the more distinguished Bengalee authors, especially in works of fiction and general literature. There is at least one Bengalee novelist of high repute—Baboo Bunkim Chunder Chatterjea—who is also the editor of an ably conducted magazine, with a considerable circulation. There are now many well-written vernacular books on educational subjects, which are principally composed by officers in the Educational Department. The Bengalee drama is deservedly acquiring an increasing popularity, and the success of the Bengalee dramatic performances that have lately been acted in Calcutta is very noticeable. During the past year Bengalee literature has suffered a great loss from the death of two dramatic writers of much ability, Mr. M. M. Datta and Baboo Dino Bundhoo Mitter, Roy Bahadoor."

The Lieutenant Governor thus notices the Vernacular Press:

"The number of vernacular papers supplied to the Bengal Library during the year 1873-74 was 54: of which four were daily, one bi-weekly, 31 weekly, 13 bi-monthly, and five monthly. Seven ceased to exist during the year, but 20 new papers were started, of which three are monthly, seven bi-monthly, and ten weekly. Of the total number received in the Library, eight are published in the Dacca, two in the Assam, two in the Burdwan, three in the Patna, nine in the Rajshahye, and one in the Bhaugulpore, and five in the Presidency Divisions (excluding Calcutta) two are published in the town of Chandernagore, two in Chinsurah, and twenty in the town of Calcutta. From the Chittagong, Cooch Behar, and Chota Nagpore Divisions, no newspapers are received in the Library.

Sir Richard Temple is glad to be able to say that the general tone of the Vernacular Press (though disfigured by occasional exc sses) is decidedly loyal and well disposed towards Government, although the numerous newspapers are distinguished by remarkable independence of criticism. It is noteworthy that the Native Press has consistently recognised and appreciated the exertions made by Government in averting famine from the country, and has evinced the utmost gratitude for the results which have been attained in this behalf.

In addition to the newspapers mentioned above, *Jewish Gazzette*, entitled "*Maebassaer*;" or "*Glad Tidings*," was started in Calcutta during the year. It contains the general information regarding the Jews and their affairs in all parts of the world, and is circulated among the Arabic-speaking Jews in all parts of Asia."

THE TOTAL NUMBER of books received in the Bengal Library during 1873-74 (exclusive of periodicals, &c.) was 374, against 675 received in 1872,—a decrease, which is explained by the Government Translator to be more nominal than real, and due to a large number of books actually published late last year having been submitted in the present year.

THE FOLLOWING statement gives a classification of the books received:

Language in which written.	Subject matter of work	Number of original work.	Number of translations, reprints, &c.	Total.
Bengalee ..	Poetry ...	46	26	72
English	Religions ...	44	26	70
Sanskrit ...	Miscellaneous ...	52	14	66
Uriya	Rhetoric, &c. ...	20	18	38
Urdu ...	Natural Science, &c., ...	22	1	23
Hindi ...	Mathematics, &c. ...	18	4	22
Assamese...	Romance ..	16	5	21
Persian ...	Law ...	15	2	17
Santhali ...	Drama ..	13	1	14
Lepcha	History ...	9	3	12
	Medicine ...	8	1	9
	Mental and Moral Philosophy ...	3	2	5
	Biography ...	4	..	4
	Travels ...	1	...	1
		271	103	374

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE makes the following remarks on the working of the Brahma Marriage Act:

"Under the Brahmo Marriage Act (Act III. of 1872), during its first year of operation, 1872-73, six original marriages were solemnized. Last year there were only four Brahmo marriages in Calcutta, Rungpore, Dacca, and Backergunge.

It is noteworthy that three of these cases were widow marriages, and two were also intermarriages of different castes. In all the cases, both parties were adults, and, except in the case of one female of low caste, were able to read and write. Although the Act is not so much resorted to as might have been anticipated, the possession of the Act has given great satisfaction to the Brahmo community, and the marriages that have been solemnized under its provisions are, in the present state of Hindoo society, of much social interest."

THE FOLLOWING STATISTICS of Mahomedan education are interesting:

"It was estimated at the time the last report was written that there might then be about 80,000 Muhammadans receiving instruction in schools connected with the Education Department, and the returns of the last year show that this estimate was not far from the truth, the number of Muhammadans, on the rolls on the 31st March being 81,222 out of a total roll number of 400,721. These 80,329 Muhammadan pupils were distributed amongst the several divisions as shown in the list below, which also gives the number of Hindu pupils in the schools of the same districts:—

	Muhammadans.	Hindus.
Burdwan Division ...	5100	82511
Calcutta ,, ...	589	5822
Presideney ,, ...	16928	55627
Rajshahye ,, ..	23811	29706
Cooch Behar ,, ...	1310	1411
Dacca ,, ...	13207	35094
Chittagong ,, ...	8535	11064
Patna ,, ...	4662	33883
Bhaugulpore ,, ...	4233	17302
Orissa ,, ...	1299	17117
Chota Nagpore ..	695	11171
Total.....	80329	301268

The vast majority of the Muhammadan pupils were in the lower vernacular or primary schools, in which they numbered 70,174, or 87 per cent. of the whole.

The number of Muhammadans in the middle and higher English schools together was 4,185, against 35,023 Hindus; thus only 5 per cent. of the Muhammadans at school were learning English against 11½ per cent. of the Hindus at school.

TUESDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY.

WE ARE GLAD to note that the Calcutta School of Art is drawing pupils. The attendance for the last five years has been as follows:

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Number of students on 31st March.....	48	72	76	94	129

Of the 129 students on the rolls on the 31st March last, 122 were Hindus, two Muhammadans, four Christians, and one Budhist, and nearly all belonged to the middle classes, 119, being returned under that head; only one belonging to the higher classes and nine to the lower classes.

IN MOVING the passing of the Distress Bill Mr. Hobhouse made the following remarks:

There seemed to be no such thing as a distraint for rent in Madras, and the Government of Madras thought, and a great many excellent lawyers thought, that the whole system of distresses for rent was a mistake, and that it would be far better to abolish the system altogether. MR. HOBHOUSE was not prepared to do that. The system prevailed largely in Calcutta, and also existed in Bombay; and he thought the Council ought not to interfere with it. That it did not prevail in Madras was a subject of congratulation; but he was not prepared to bring the law in Calcutta and Bombay into conformity with the practice in Madras.

So far so good, but will Mr. Hobhouse take no steps to enable the landlords in Calcutta to realize rents speedily? At present they are entirely at the mercy of their tenants.

WITH REFERENCE to the discussion in Select Committee on the Law-Reporting Bill Mr. Hobhouse said: "there has been an amount of controversy raised in the papers sent into the Select Committees akin to the controversy raised at this table" Again: "at the same time I always feel that in this assembly we discuss matters under great disadvantages, and that on many subjects the communicatio. s made to Select Committees have more of the essentials of a public discussion than anything which takes place at this table during the two first stages of a Bill." In other words the sittings of the Select Committee are as important as the public sittings of the Council. Why should not then the Select Committees be thrown open to the public?

WE ARE exceedingly sorry to learn that Sir Jung Bahadur met with a sad accident by a fall from his horse. We hope he will speedily recover and will be able to carry out his intention of visiting England. The good citizens of Nassick presented an address to Sir Jung, who replied as follo ws:

"In replying to the address he said he was thankfull to them all for the hearty interest which they had taken in his, their distant countryman's welfare. His object in going to England was to express his sense of gratitude to Her Britanic Majesty for the distinctions she had conferred on him. He wanted to see the ministers and the members of Parliament. As the representative of Her Majesty's ally, the sovereign of Nepaul, he deemed it his duty to bring to her notice every defect and shortcoming in the administration of this rich dependency of her Empire, which by their difference of race, religion and habits, it was not possible for the most experienced of her deputies and employes to know. He also expressed his intention to visit some of the Continental countries if he conveniently could."

This interchange of ideas and opinions would be highly advantageous. If leading men of India would go to England and tell the governing classes the real grievances of the people of this country, they will do great good.

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION, which we copy from *Native Opinion*, was passed by the Bombay Branch of the East Indian Association regarding the late Mr. Pritchard:

"The Committee of the Bombay Branch of the East India Association desire to record their great regret because of the unexpected decease of Mr. I. Pritchard of Agra, for some years past a member of the parent Association's Council. The long continued and effective service of Mr. Pritchard to the Association cannot be mentioned here, but many numbers of the Journal abundantly testify to his earnest and disinterested efforts on behalf of India. His last public appearance on behalf of the Association being his address to the members of this Branch on his return from England, this Committee feel constrained to place on record this resolution to show their regard for Mr. Pritchard's personal and public characters as that of one who in striving to promote the mutual good of England and India on the basis of a just and generous policy towards the latter country, has set an example which the Committee hope to see followed by an increasing number of Anglo-Indians."

IT IS STATED that the Baroda Inquiry Commission consists of Sir Richard Couch, Sir Richard Meade, Sir Dinkur Rao, Maharajah of Jeypore, and Mr. P. S. Melvill, Commissioner of Jullunder. The Scindia, it is added, accepted a seat on the Commission, but his approaching marriage prevented his acting. As we expected the Holkar has declined.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following letter from a correspondent at Bankipore:

"The project of constructing a light railway on the Patna and Gya Branch Road has been on the tapis these two years, and ere this it would have been a *fait accompli* and the rails laid but for the mistaken policy of Mr. Palmer, the Magistrate of Gya, which led him to deny the existence of famine in his district. It would have virtually killed two birds in the same stone as it would have procured relief to the distressed poor, and removed the long-felt grievances of a journey from Bankipore to Gya. At last, however, the construction of the intended railway bids fair to be accomplished. Above a month ago, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in a minute called upon our Commissioner, Mr. Bayley, to report on the project, and he has written in very strong terms in favor of it. Government will contribute £35 (thirty five) per mile leaving on the two Road Cess Committees of Patna and Gya to make up the deficit. The Patna Committee are willing to pay, as their quota, Rs. 20,000 out of their income of a lac and a quarter, while the Gya Committee agree to bear what proportion of the expense His Honor may assign to them. I here quote the following from the Commissioner's letter to Government. "I need not say any thing with regard to the necessity of a branch railway from Bankipore to Gya. In a financial point of view also I have no doubts that it will pay its expenses, but in the long run, prove a remunerative work. The road is one of the most crowded thoroughfares in the province; and whether we consider the large expenditure which its repairs now entail on Government, the miserable way in which, with all our efforts to keep it in order, it met the pressure of traffic consequent on the recent scarcity, the large traffic which a light railway may be expected to develope, and the security and comfort of the thousands of pilgrims who traverse it, the construction of the proposed railway is a matter of great economic importance to Government. On the other hand, though the road in its present condition thus inadequately meets the requirements of Government and the public, it affords particular facilities for its proposed conversion into a light railway. Its general direction, its height above the flood level of the country, and the number and strength of its bridges and culverts all point to its adaptability to this purpose. If therefore the work is undertaken there will be considerable saving in the preliminary time, of trouble and exp nses, while the income from passenger and other traffic, I feel persuaded, in time will cover all expenses, and the road will soon cease to be a burden on Government and the local committees." This indeed is very good, and we indulge in the hope that the Lieutenant Governor will give his best consideration to the matter. It is needless to add that Government will confer an inestimable boon on this part of the country by constructing the proposed branch railway. A Durbar will be held on Monday the 1st proximo, and the Commissioners will present killats to Kumar Moheput Sing, and two other gentlemen of Durbhanga, the investiture will take place

in the Commissioner's office at 3 P. M. for which a large canopy has been hung in the compound.

WEDNESDAY, 3RD FEBRUARY.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a statement of donations and subscriptions received by the Young Men's Literary Club at Allahabad with which is incorporated the Sanscrit Association. We are glad to observe that about Rs. 1,200 have been received as donations.

THE STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT created by Lord Mayo threatens to be very expensive. The following notification, which appears in this morning's *Calcutta Gazette*, explains what we mean:

Subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, and for a period of deputation not exceeding fifteen months, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint the following Civil Servants to be Assistants to the Director-General of Statistics in the Bengal branch of his work:—

Mr. Charles James O' Donnell, M.A.
" Herman Michael Kisch.
" Herbert Hope Risley.
" Andrew Wallace Mackie.
" David Bird Allen.

The above-named gentlemen will hold themselves subject to the orders of the Director General of Statistics to the Government of India from such dates as they may be relieved from their present duties.

Could not ordinary clerks have done the work which junior civilians have been appointed to perform? Is not this a direct encroachment upon the poor Uncovenanted Service?

THE INHABITANTS of Lahore have come forward to protest against the proposed House-tax. In a letter to the President of the Municipal Committee they state:

"We protest against the proposed tax in terms of the Resolutions passed at a public meeting convened at the "Reperts, Institute" on the 25th January 1875, on the following grounds:—

1*st*. That the necessity for further taxation is not shown.

2*nd*. That, even if necessity existed, the form of the proposed tax is unfair, as falling upon a particular section of the community only.

3*rd* That if necessity for further taxation exists the proposed tax is too high, and capable of considerable reduction if not confined to a particular section of the community."

We hope this protest will not go for nothing. Strange that the petitioners have not questioned the legal competency of the Committee to impose a new tax without the sanction of the Legislature.

THE JOURNAL of the Society of Arts furnishes some interesting particulars on the subject of the hand-loom manufacture of India:

"It is stated that the supply to the people of India in cotton is now in about this proportion—225,000,000lbs. are supplied by this country, 310,000,000lbs. are the produce of native hand manufacture, and 40,000,000lbs. are the produce of their manufactories by steam power. In 1859 India had but two mills for manufacturing cotton goods; but since that time the number has increased, and there are now mills in India containing 490,000 spindles; while other mills which will contain 240,000 spindles are being erected; and there are companies formed to supply a further increase of 280,000 spindles: so that, although to this point the development of the factory system in India has been comparatively slow there are evidences of a very great and rapid extension, such as indicate the creation of a great national industry. The mills erecting and projected in India will double the present manufacturing power of India, and when these mills are all completed the mills of India will supply 80,000,000lbs. instead of 40,000,000lbs. as at present, which will equal about one-third of the goods now sent to India from Europe."

ACCORDING to the *Pioneer* a draft Code of Rules for giving effect to the law which is to open certain appointments now held by Covenanted Civilians, to natives of distinguished merit and ability forms the subject of a despatch, which was forwarded to the Secretary of State by the last mail. We wish the Rules had been published here for discussion before transmission to the India Office.

THE ALLAHABAD JOURNAL has an eye upon Rewa. After giving a harrowing picture of misgovernment in that State our contemporary says:

"And all this in a State surrounded on three sides by British territory, within a stone's throw of the capital of a model province, Allahabad; and under the very nose of a Political Agent one of the best of his admirable class, who can only look on with his hands tied hopeless of reformation from within. We have no quarrel with its Chief. He is a splendid savage, a good sportsman, and in his way a good fellow—with a subtle appreciation of the humour of being found out in a lie, which is almost irresistible. But this is only a personal predilection. The Chief is said to long, at times, for a divorce from the cares of State, that he may spend in peace the year or two more of life which is all his astrologers promise him. Go when and where he may, it never will be said more truly of any man than of him, that "he left his country for his country's good."

Annexation! It is this unholy cry raised by the Anglo-Indian Press which does more mischief than all the violent words of the Native Press put together.

THURSDAY, 4TH FEBRUARY.

IT IS STATED that His Excellency the Viceroy has ruled that, "whenever any communication, either *verbally* or in writing, is made to a native ruler by an official acting under instructions, a copy of the communication so made shall be forwarded at once for the consideration of the Governor General in Council." This is as it should be. But we fear much of the irritation of which the native princes complain comes from the word of mouth.

ACCORDING to *Indian Public Opinion* Ayub Khan has invited to Herat all servants and friends of Dost Mahomed Khan, late Ameer of Cabul, who drew pensions from the State, and which have been stopped by Shere Ali, promising to renew them. Three thousand sowars and some regiments have been sent by Ayub Khan to Furrah, and Sufdar Ali Khan, Hakim of Candahar, has also arrived with a large force at Kish Nakub. It is added that besides the said 3,000 sowars, 10,000 foot and 3,000 cavalry have recently come in to Ayub Khan, and have sworn by the Koran that they will fight till Yacoob Khan is released.

THERE was a rumour in London when the last mail left that Mr. Delane is about to retire from the Chief Editorship of the *Times*, and that while retaining the nominal Editorship of the paper he will be succeeded in the more laborious part of his duty by Mr. L. B. Courtney, who has been for some years the chief leader writer on the *Times*, and is at present Professor of Political Economy at University College, London. Mr. Courtney was second wrangler at Cambridge; and still is a Fellow of St. John's College in that University; and he narrowly missed—by only five votes—being elected M. P. for Liskeard at the last general election.

IT IS STATED that Elizer Benjamin, Cattle Inspector in the Commissariat Department at Ahmednuggur, having been found guilty of criminal breach of trust as a public servant and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years, has been dismissed from his situation, and is disqualified for re-employment in the service of Government in any capacity whatever.

ANOTHER EMINENT English lawyer, says our Lahore contemporary, has passed away from us at the ripe old age of 94. The son of a Westminister tradesman, born in 1781, and at first a conveyancer, Lord St. Leonards, whose name appears in the Obituary in one of Reuter's latest telegrams, succeeded in gaining the highest prize of his profession by sheer industry and ability. He was universally acknowledged to be one of the soundest real property lawyers in England, and his whole life may be said to have been spent in endeavouring, both by his writings and his legislative reforms in the House of Lords, to render the Law of Property in England more intelligible and free from those anomalies which it inherited from feudal times. His life ought to be an example to the members of our bar.

THE CABUL Correspondent of the above journal reports a rumour in Afghanstan to the effect that Khan Aka, father-in-law to Yakub Khan, recently marched with 12,000 Turkomans on the forces of the Amir that were lying at Giriskh, and taking them by surprise utterly defeated them. Hundreds are reported to have been killed, including one General. A part of the Amir's force, we are also told, saluted Khan Aka and joined him, while the remainder ran away in wild confusion towards Candahar.

FRIDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY.

CANON KINGSLEY is dead. In him the Church of England loses an ornament. He was formerly known as the "Chartist Parson," and Tennyson called him "Soldier Priest."

THE SATURDAY REVIEW has been literally killing a butterfly upon the wheel. The *Reviewer* has got hold of a copy of the Memoir of Justice Onoocool Chunder Mookerjea and makes it a peg to hang thereon a tirade against University education. He says:

'Babu-English, is almost entirely the creation of the Calcutta University, which was founded with the view of teaching the natives of India the sciences and arts of the West through the medium of the English language'

'The general result is that the language, as spoken or written by these promising young babus, is a strange jargon, alternating between the style of an evangelical parson and that of a cheap jack at a fair'

It is most unfair to hold up the Memoir as a specimen of the results of University education in India. The Biographer of Justice Onoocool Chunder Mookerjea is not a graduate of the Calcutta University.

THIS IS the age of parties and reunions. We had within the last ten days no less than four social gatherings of this description in addition to Government House and Belvedere parties. The first was the Lord Bishop's, the second Moulvi Abdul Lutief's, the third Raja Jotendromohun Tagore's, and the fourth Babu Keshubchunder Sen's. All of them were very interesting, and our distinguished visitor, Mr. Grant Duff, was present at the last three. All these gentlemen deserve thanks for thus bringing the West and the East into familiar contact.

THE MAHOMEDAN gentlemen of Dacca presented Mr. F. R. Cockerell, Commissioner, an address conveying their thanks to him for his exertions in founding the new Madrassa there. Mr. Cockerell returned a suitable reply.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES continue to flourish in the United Kingdom. It appears from a Parliamentary return just issued that at the end of 1873 there were in England and Wales 790 industrial and provident (co-operative) socities, with 340, 930 members, a share capital of 3,334,104*l*, and a loan capital of 431,808*l*. Their net profits during the year amounted to 958,721*l*., the dividends declared due to members to 861,964*l*., and the dividends allowed to non-members to 18,555*l*. In Scotland there were 188 societies, with 46,371 members, a share capital of 235,858*l*, and a loan capital of 64,932*l*. The net profits were 150,302*l*.; the dividends to members, 132,643*l*., and to non-members, 3,147*l* In Ireland, five societies made returns, with 464 members, a share capital of 1,445*l*. and a loan capital of 90*l*. The disposable net profits were 863*l*.

OUR READERS are already aware of the facts of Mr. Ayerst's case of Bombay, which we noticed some time back. The poor Sepoy, who under grave provocation, pushed his Civilian master, was sentenced by the Magistrate to one month's rigorous imprisonment and the Sessions Court confirmed it. The High Court has passed the following judgment in the case, for which we are indebted to the *Indu Prokash*:

'We consider that justice has not been done in this case. It is clear from Mr Ayerst's own deposition that the hurt complained of was occasioned by his own assault; and it is certainly new to us that seizing and pushing a person, coupled with the application of abusive epithets such as 'Suar" and another term probably less decent, if less offensive, are not sufficient to justify that person striking his assailant. The 1st Class Magistrate entirely ignores the fact that the complainant seized and pushed the accused and the Judge before whom the appeal finally came, lays down the strange doctrine that the mere pushing appellant out of the room was no criminal Force. We consider it is patent on the face of the proceedings that the hurt to the complainant was done in the exercise of the right of private defence, the striking being necessary for his defence We, therefore, reverse the conviction and sentence directing the fine to be restored. We do not wish to say more than is absolutely necessary on this painful matter but we cannot refrain from observing that it would have been more discreet and in better taste had Mr Ayerst been content to bear in silence the indignity his own in excusable conduct brought upon him. We learn that the peon has been dismissed from the Government Service. We suggest that the Judge on a perusal of these proceedings should consider whether he should not be reinstated.

Suppose this case had been tried under the summary trial clauses of the Criminal Procedure Code, and there would have been no appeal to the High Court!

SATURDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY.

WE HAVE much pleasure in publishing the following letters regarding the Officiating Judge of Bancoora:

SIR,—Your notice, in the *Patriot* of a certain authenticated communication complaining of the alleged shortcomings of the present Officiating Judge of this station, has created quite an indignant sensation against the evil-disposed person or persons who have forwarded (probably, putting false names in it) certain petitions to Government and the High Court. From a long residence in this district I have acquired this knowledge that nothing is so common here as Benami applications and letters (in the garb of authenticated and genuine productions) to which false signatures are attached. I believe therefore that the communication to your address and the petitions likewise are of the nature described above. As the publication of the paragraph in the last issue of the *Patriot* naturally will affect the feelings of so good a Judge as Mr. Tweedie, I consider it but just to request that you will kindly state that the public here have a high respect for his abilities, judgment and scholarship. I may also mention that in respect of large-heartedness, and sympathy with the natives of Bengal I have scarcely seen another English gentleman of his stamp.

AN INHABITANT,
of Bankoora.

SIR,—In your issue of the 1st instant we have perused with extreme regret a para. alluding to the shortcomings of the present officiating Judge of Bankoora, as complained against by some unknown individual pretending to be one of this district, in a representation to the High Court, as well as to the Government of Bengal. This has caused our feelings a very acute pain, and we feel it our duty without loss of time to step forward and contradict anything that might have been maliciously said against the Officiating Judge. It is we who have the greatest opportunities of ascertaining the merits and demerits of a Judge, and we emphatically assert that the alleged authenticated petition must have emanated from some designing evil-doers. We are not only indignant at the authors of such a mischievous representation but will be heartily glad to have them traced out and condignly punished for such groundless attacks. Mr. Tweedie's abilities, erudition, sincerity and conscientious discharge of his high and onerous duties have, within so short a period as a month of his stay in this district, given satisfaction to all parties, and we therefore trust you will be good enough to give this expression of feeling and opinion of the bar as representing the public at large a prominent place and an early insertion in your valuable journal.

We remain, Sir,
Your obediently.

Gourisunker Chatterjee, L. L.
Maheschunder Banerjee, B. L.
Hurryhur Mookerjee, L. L.
Koolodapersad Mookerjee, L. L.
Harishankar Dutta B.A, L. L.
Hridoynath Chattopadhya, Pleader.
Khetteranath Chatterjee,
Darikanath Itai, Pleader.
শ্রীবলরাম চৌধুরী উকীল
শ্রীরাজনারায়ণ রায় চৌধুরী

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

We feel a sort of relief in publishing the above. We have a high respect for Mr. Tweedie; he has always borne a high character for ability, industry, and sympathy with the people, and we are glad that our notice of the letter which we had received but which we did not think it proper to publish has elicited such warm testimony in his favor from the bar of the Bancoora Court.

WE ARE glad to have an assurance that the picture of the Bengali Babu of the Period, which we copied in a recent issue from the *Banga Dursana* was meant as a caricature. This assurance is the more gratifying to us because the *Banga Dursana* is edited by a gentleman, who is an ornament to our community, and we would have been very sorry, indeed, if he had deliberately defiled his own nest.

WE HAVE received the first number of the *Oriental Figaro*, a sereo-comic version of social, political and literary topics. In the "opening say" the editor states that it is founded on the models of the London *Figaro*, *Hornet*, and *Vanity Fair*. The success of the *Indian Charivari*, which the *Figaro* calls its "brother-in-law," has doubtless led to this literary venture. The first number is very fair. We wish our comic brother every success.

THE SATURDAY REVIEW has in sledge-hammer style a criticism of Sir George Campbell's new essay on property in land published in the *Fortnightly Review*. We regret we cannot make room for the whole article, but will give a few extracts:

"As might be expected from an acute intellect dealing with an unfamiliar subject, many of his proposals are trite and many are rash. The charge of communistic or revolutionary tendencies is justified not so much by his conclusions as by his fundamental assumption, that the right of property is an open question. Landowners have hitherto considered that their property was secured by title-deeds, instead of being dependent either on theories of utility, or on Sir G. Campbell's condescending admission that great landlords frequently administer their estates for the public benefit. "In early times land was held in Britain, as in other parts of Europe and Asia, on the old communal system. In early times polytheism, slavery, and many other practices prevailed, which have since become obsolete. The rights of landowners depend on modern legislation and law, and not on primæval customs, which may have been studied by antiquarian jurists. When Sir G. Campbell has had more time to study the question, he will perhaps satisfy himself that modern society has as good a right to make its own laws as if it were still primitively barbarous or mediævally feudal. The proposal of a special tax on land to represent extinct feudal burdens is utterly capricious and unjust. The purchaser of land did nothing immoral or unlawful when he invested his savings in a kind of property which until lately was held to be exceptionally secure. There is not the smallest reason why he should pay a special tax from which he would have been exempt if he had preferred Consols or railway stock to land. He bought his land clear of feudal burdens as of communal rights, and if the Legislature thinks fit to alter his tenure, it ought to provide full compensation. It is not worth while to follow an essayist who has spent his life in remote regions into the hackneyed question of compensation for unexhausted improvements. Sir G. Campbell's proposal of a special tax on land is more novel, and it deserves to be fully exposed. If such an impost were voted in the next Session, it would have the effect of a wanton and exceptional extortion from the actual holders of land."

But the *Saturday Reviewer* supported the Indian Government, when it imposed a "special tax" upon the landholders of Bengal in the shape of the Road Cess. The *Reviewer* does not seem to like the mischievous activity of Sir George Campbell. He says:

"The case of Sir George Campbell shows how desirable it would be to provide suitable public improvement for the most eminent among retired Indian Civil Servants. The Council of India in Downing Street offers smaller opportunities of distinction and public service, but any employment is better than idleness, with its inevitable temptations. *The rusty sword which ate into itself for lack of something* else, hew and hack did comparatively little harm. The danger of inaction is that the owner of the weapon will, to prevent it from rusting, hew and hack something else. It is hard that the qualities which are indispensable to Indian administration should be misemployed in projects for subverting the law of property in England. It is quite as unjustifiable to unsettle vested rights for Sir George Campbell's purposes as in promotion of the communistic schemes which he repudiates."

The *Saturday Reviewer* is too selfish. He feels no qualms of conscience at the mischievous activity of Sir George Campbell by turning things topsy turvy in Bengal, but he is anxious to stay the ruthless hand in England. He ought to remember that Sir George's attacks of English institutions resemble the biting of the file by the serpent.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the prospectus of a new paper to be published in Behar, entitled the *Behar Herald*. Light from Behar is much needed.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following publications and periodicals:—1. Annual Returns of Inspector General of Education (Central Provinces) for 1873-74. 2. Dynamite or Nobel's Patent Safety Blasting Powder. 3 Mookerjee's Magazine No. XXVI. Part I. for January 1875. 4. Forty-fourth Annual Report of the Oriental Seminary 5. Collected works of Sir William Jones. Nos 6, 7, 8, republished by Mahendranath Ghose. 6. Trade and Navigation Returns for October 1874, 7. Baroda affairs in Retrospect. By Martin Wood Bombay. 8. *Kumudini*, a Bengali Magazine.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1875.

BENGAL IN 1873-74.

ONE WORD is sufficient to characterize the last Administration Report of Bengal—it is normal. It is normal in size, matter, tone, and spirit. There is no flourish of rhetoric, no blowing of trumpet. It is, as it ought to be, a sober narration of facts, and not a pompous record of pretentious and revolutionary opinions. The year 1873-74 was the last year of Sir George Campbell's administration. On the 8th April 1874 Sir Richard Temple was installed as Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. The first year of Sir Richard's administration was spent chiefly in organizing and superintending famine relief operations. "It was impossible," says Sir Richard, "under the pressure created by the famine, that the ordinary work of the administration could have been so actively carried on as heretofore. The measures of reform inaugurated in previous years have, however, not been forgotten, and real progress has in many respects been made, though the signs that mark it are less conspicuous and numerous than they have sometimes been." The report, though professedly that of 1873-74, brings the account to the close of last year, and thus we have an opportunity of knowing the progress which Sir Richard Temple has been able to make in internal administration in the midst of the arduous and almost all-absorbing work connected with the Famine.

Early in the year Assam was separated from Bengal. The districts of Kamroop, Durrung, Nowgong, Seebsaugor, Luckimpore, Garo Hills, Khasi and Jynteah Hills, Naga Hills, Cachar, and Goalpara, were taken under the immediate management of the Governor-General in Council, and formed into the Chief Commissionership of Assam, of which Colonel Keatings was appointed Chief Commissioner. In consequence of the formation of the Assam administration, the Dacca Divisional Commissionership lost two out of six districts *viz.*, Cachar and Sylhet. Of these, Cachar, however important in other respects, was not considerable as regards area and population; but Sylhet was considerable. The districts which remained were Dacca, Mymensingh, Fureedpore, and Backergunge, all very considerable districts. The aggregate of their population amounted to 7½ million souls, and of their revenue to 48 lakhs of rupees. Of themselves they constituted a sufficient area for the supervision of a Commissioner, and so far there was no necessity for transferring another district to this Commissionership in order to make up a charge of adequate size. But as the district of Tipperah, now in the Chittagong Commissionership, lay near and convenient to Dacca, and could be best managed from the centre, Sir Richard Temple proposed to transfer Tipperah to the Dacca Commissionership. Accordingly the Lieutenant Governor has resolved to reduce the Commissionership of Chittagong to the non-regulation standard. The newly constituted Commissioner would become Judge as well as Commissioner, according to the analogy of the non-regulation system, thereby saving the cost of the present Judgeship; but as the judicial work was very heavy, it was necessary that the Commissioner should have the aid of an Assistant Judge. It was recommended that the Judgeship to be abolished should be a second class one (on Rs. 2,000), and the saving would be the difference between Rs. 1200 and Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 800. The Lieutenant Governor also recommended the abolition of the Cooch Behar Commissionership, the removal of the head-quarters of the Rajshahye Commissioner from Moorshedabad to Dinagepore, and the transfer of Moorshedabad to the Presidency Commissioner. These changes are still under the consideration of the Government of India. The Lieutenant Governor also suggested the reduction of the number of District Judges from 30 to 28. The financial result of these changes would be Rs. 40,687 per annum. Part of the saving would be applied to a division of the unwieldy district of Tirhoot into two Sections. That great district, with a population of 4,350,000 persons, was quite beyond the power of any one Collector for effective management and supervision. It was about double the average size in difficulty and importance of an ordinary district in Bengal. We are glad that this measure has been carried out pending the sanction of the Secretary of State.

We were not aware until now that Sir George Campbell had proposed to raise the salaries of the Bengal Civilians. A *resume* of his arguments and remarks is given in the chapter on Changes in Administration:

"The late Lieutenant-Governor, before he made over charge of his office, left on record that the more he had seen of the effect of these arrangements the more he had become convinced of their benefit. At the same time, he represented to the Government of India that the fact was now more prominently brought to notice that district officers both Magistrate-Collectors and Judges, were paid less in Bengal than in any other part of India. Taking, for easy comparison, the North Western Provinces, it would be seen that all Judges and all Magistrate-Collectors there received exactly the same salary as the first class officers in each grade in Bengal received. Half the Judges, and more than half the Magistrate-Collectors in Bengal, received a lower salary. On the other hand, it could not be said that in any respect Bengal districts were inferior. On the contrary, the thirty-six Magistrate-Collectors in Lower Bengal administered a territory fully twice as large and twice as populous, and quite as important, as that administered by the twenty-seven Magistrate-Collectors of the North-Western Provinces. Each charge on the average was much greater, but the average pay was less. Already, also, on account of climate, much preference was shown to the North-Western Provinces, and it seemed hard and inexpedient that the difference between the provinces should be aggravated by lower pay. It was pointed out that if there was generally slightly better promotion in Bengal (temporary blocks apart), the reason was that the climate of the districts in the lower Provinces was more trying and that men were expended quicker. Bengal Civilians certainly had not a large share of the Government of India and other appointments. Of late years the fact had been just the contrary. Sir George Campbell therefore strongly urged upon the attention of the Viceroy the claim of the Bengal officers to such an addition of pay as would at least put them, in that respect, on an equal footing with the officers of other provinces.

In the same letter, in connection with the pay of the Service affected by considerations of climate, Sir George Campbell also represented that it was a hardship that while so large a proportion of the Bengal Civil Servants were condemned to very inert and relaxing, and a good many of them to unhealthy climates, the dry and healthy non-regulation provinces under this Government, which would have been so beneficial as a set-off had previously been almost monopolised by military men, Sir George Campbell had recognised the claim of Civilians to a fair share of these appointments, surrendering with that view much valuable patronage which he might have exercised, and most of the large districts were now held by Civilians. It was pointed out that the non-regulation districts of Bengal were quiet and settled, and there was no occasion for any peculiar military civilian element: and Sir George Campbell accordingly recommended that no further appointments of military men might be made to these districts, and that for the future the non-regulation divisions and districts might be officered by Civilians.

In this representation to the Government of India, a reference was again made to the hardship imposed on Magistrate-Collectors by the rule which prohibited travelling allowance to Civil Servants drawing salary of Rs. 23,000 a year or more. Under this rule, Magistrates of the first class were excluded from the benefits of travelling allowances when proceeding to the interior of their districts, and a heavy charge was thus imposed upon them in the performance of that particular duty on which successful administration to a large extent depends. Sir George Campbell thought that the cost incurred by Magistrate-Collectors of the first grade moving about their districts should be charged to the State, grant for travelling allowance in all cases without restriction, and the proposal was submitted for the favourable consideration of His Excellency in Council.

So the cat is out of the bag. While Sir George Campbell sought to lower the pay of native executive officers of Government by instituting the so-called Native Civil Service he proposed to increase the salaries of the already highly paid civilians. One would think that the time had almost come for breaking down the old barrier between the covenanted and uncovenanted branches of the service, that at any rate the progress of education among the native population placed within the reach of Government cheap means for recruting the higher ranks of the service, but instead of taking this obvious advantage Sir George proposed to burden the revenues more and more by raising the pay of the covenanted civilians. He wanted to pour more oil upon the already oiled heads. And yet how placidly he talks in England of raising the status of the natives!

The sub-divisional system was first inaugurated by Sir John Peter Grant. It was extended by his successors, and Sir Richard Temple we are glad to observe contemplates further extension. In the Patna division a sub-division has been proposed at Gopalgunge in the district of Sarun, and its establishment is only awaiting the sanction of the Government of India. In the Rajshaye division two sub-divisions are now contemplated in the Dinagepore district *viz.*, at Thakoorgaon and at Putneetollah. One sub-division is contemplated in the Rajshaye district at Nooroo-

Jabad. With regard to illegal cesses the reader is aware that the thunders of Sir George Campbell have proved harmless. On this subject it is edifying to read the following :

"The inquiries which were last year set on foot as to how far the orders issued for the cessation of unauthorised cesses had been carried out in all Government estates have shown that these cesses are levied nowhere but in Poorea and Nowkholly, where there is every prospect of their being immediately discontinued, and in Malda and the 24-Pergunnahs, where their levy is not a subject of complaint, but the cesses are said to be paid voluntarily in accordance with an established custom, and the Lieutenant Governor has not, under the circumstances, thought it necessary to take any special measures to prevent their being paid."

Why should then the poor zemindars have been plagued for taking cesses which were paid voluntarily? Sir Richard Temple makes the following sensible remarks on the Rent question :

"The matters in dispute between zemindars and ryots, which unfortunately assumed so great a prominence in the general administration of the past year, have become less noticeable under the shadow of the larger question that have engrossed the attention of Government. Things are still unsettled, but there has been singularly little of agitation and complaint in the native press and elsewhere. It is not unlikely that a good many cases have after all been, or may be, privately compromised. The public peace has not again been glaringly disturbed. The scene of the struggle has been transferred to the Civil Courts and some of the points in dispute are gradually being settled by leading and final decisions of the Courts. In the Patna district a very large number of cases have been instituted in the Moonsiff's Courts, but there have been no other outward manifestations of ill-will between the parties. The ryots, it is said, have found the registration of estates and tenures under the Road Cess Act a very great protection, and have also almost always secured themselves with a copy of their zemindar's return as soon as it is filed, and refuse to pay anything whatever beyond the rental therein entered. The Act has in consequence become very popular among the cultivating classes. It is in the districts of the Dacca Division that indications of the unsatisfactory relations between landlords and tenants have mostly manifested themselves in the question of rent

The transfer of rent suits to the Civil Courts has, throughout the greater portion of the lower Provinces, withdrawn this important class of cases from the direct supervision of the Revenue authorities. The Lieutenant Governor has been sorry to find that there is much difference of opinion both among our officers and the people as to whether this transfer is proving satisfactory in its effects. Notices of enhancement and relinquishment are still served through the district Collector, and the number of these affords some index of the state of the relations between landlords and tenants. The Commissioner of Dacca has remarked that in those districts of his division in which rents are high, notices of enhancement have been most numerous, and he attributes this to the fact that the ryots of those districts are more inclined than others to resist the payment of irregular cesses, and that consequently landlords are driven to raise their rents. But the facts appear to admit of a simpler explanation. Where rents are low, it is probable that there is much unoccupied land, and landlords are ready to bid down to the terms which the ryots will accept; but in a thickly populated districts the competition for land is keen and the ryot is forced to bid up to the terms which the landlord may demand. The Lieutenant Governor believes that the zemindars in Eastern Bengal have some justification in demanding a moderate share in the growing increment in the profits of cultivation. It is to be hoped that the ryots will remember the reasonable right of the landlord and that the landlords will be scrupulously moderate in their demands and that so any approach to an agrarian dispute may be avoided inasmuch as the springing up of such disputes is greatly to be deplored as being sure to cause mischief to both parties concerned.

Of the Divisions in which rent suits are still tried by the District Officers, there was an increase in the number of cases in Orissa and Chota Nagpore, but not of a nature or extent, to call for special remark. Throughout the country generally, the pressure of the severe trial which so many districts have undergone has postponed the adjustment of the rent question, and when the matters in dispute again come under discussion the, Lieutenant-Governor hopes and believes that the forbearance which landlords in general have shown during the late period of difficulty will not be forgotten, and that both parties will approach the subject with mutual feelings of kindliness and moderation."

The policy of Sir Richard Temple, so far as it has yet been developed, seems to be to throw oil over troubled waters. The mind of the people was wrought up to a high state of excitement by the irritating measures and remarks of Sir George Campbell, but the attitude which his successor has assumed will go a great way to tone it down. After the turmoil produced by the changes and innovations introduced by Sir George the country wants rest—rest for the sake of Government as well as for that of the people. For the sake of Government because whatever is practical and valuable in the measures of Sir George Campbell ought to be allowed to take effect without further interference, and for the sake of the people because they have been dragged too fast, and ought to be allowed time to take breath. We do not mean that the country should stand still—need we say that it cannot stand still. In action is opposed to the genuis of British rule. At the sametime it should be remembered that the real work for an Administrator of Bengal is one of consolidation and conservation rather than innovation. Bengal has passed the patriarchal epoch. The experiments in practical administration, which may do well in a province, where the people are in a state of semi-barbarism, will not do in Bengal, where there is a varied population, advanced in intelligence and civilization, capable of understanding the rights which the law has conferred upon them, and with means to assert and uphold those rights. Some seem to think that Sir Richard has not yet put forth new ideas but it was the new ideas of Sir George Campbell, communal and revolutionary, as the *Saturday Beview* calls them, which turned Bengal topsy turvy. May Heaven save us from the tyranny of such new ideas!

NEW APPELLATE BENCHES.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has made the following suggestions to the Government of India for the improvement of the District Appellate Courts by way of solution of the difficulties raised by the Civil Appeals Bill :

After the best consideration that he has been able to give to the subject, His Honor believes that this further improvement could be brought about by giving effect to the following propositions :

I. That provision be inserted in the Bill enabling the Lieutenant Governor to create Appellate Benches in such districts as may from time to time be notified in the *Gazette*.

II. That such Benches be composed of two or more of the following officers, viz., District Judge, Additional Judge Subordinate Judge, and local Small Cause Court Judge where available

III. That where the Bench system has been introduced, all appeals not exceeding in value Rs. 2,00, or such less sum as the Local Government shall direct by Notification in the *Gazette*, be tried by the Bench, except the following :—

(a). Appeals in rent suits not exceeding Rs 100 in value and, in which no question has arisen of right to enhance or vary the rent, or relating to title to land or interest in land (Section 102 of Act VIII. B C of 1869)

(b.) Appeals of the Small Cause Court class when the debt damage, or demand does not exceed Rs 50) (Section 27, Act XXIII of 1831)

in respect of which two classes the Bill does not propose, and the Lieutenant Governor does not think it necessary in any way to alter present law.

IV That where the Judges of the Appellate Bench are agreed, their judgment shall be absolutely final and conclusive provided that in cases not exceeding Rs 100 in value it shall be discretionary, and in cases exceeding Rs 100, imperative for the Bench, at the request of the parties, to state for the opinion of the High Court a case upon any point of law, or equity or usage having the force of law, or construction of a written document affecting the merits of the case.

V That where the Judges differ, the judgment of the Judge who concurs with the Court of first instance shall be the judgment of the Bench provided that in *all* such cases it shall be imperative upon the Bench, at the request of the parties, to state for the opinion of the High Court a case upon any point of law. It might be advisable (and on this as well as other points the Lieutenant Governor has asked the opinion of the High Court) to allow also an appeal, not as of right but as provided in Section 3, 4 and 5 of the Bill as it now stands

VI. That in those districts in which the Bench system may not be introduced a second appeal be allowed, except in cases not exceeding in value Rs 100, or such less sum as the Local Government may direct by Notification in the *Gazette*

VII That in all cases included in the exception to the last proposition it be imperative upon the Appellate Judge, at the request of the parties, to state for the opinion of the High Court a case upon any point of law; and further, that the provisions of Section 3, 4, and 5 of the present Bill extend to all such cases"

Sir Richard thus reviews the effect of these proposals upon the Bill :

First, then, as regards the Bill, the modifications introduced would be four in number, viz :

A Where the maximum of Rs 200 now found in clause (*a*) Section 2 of the Bill is retained, the constitution of the Appellate Courts in the mofussil is altered and improved in order to make them equal to their responsibility

B Where such improvement may not be immediately introduced, the maximum limit is reduced to Rs 100, the field of experiment therefore narrowed, and the risk of miscarriage of justice diminished

C In all cases a resort to the High Court on points of law is made possible; and by reason of the provisions making it imperative to state a case, this resort is made freely open, except in cases not exceeding Rs 100 in value, tried by a Bench of two or more Judges, who concur in their judgment

D The application of clause (*b*) Section 2, is limited to cases not exceeding Rs 2,00 in value tried by a Bench.

As regards D, Sir Richard Temple has carefully considered the arguments for and against the principle of giving finality to the decree of an Appellate Court, which substantially affirms the decree of a Court of first instance It appears to him that where such affirmance is on a matter of law, the power of resorting to the highest tribunal ought not, as a rule, to be barred; but that where the affirming appellate decree is that of a competent tribunal, having the confidence of the people, any further resort to a higher court, as to matters of fact, may properly be barred except in cases of considerable value, and therefore of great importance to the parties concerned. The cases now proposed to be withdrawn from the operation of the principle are cases exceeding in value Rs. 2,00, but not exceeding Rs 5,000, the highest limit of mofussil appellate jurisdiction. Sir Richard Temple thinks that such cases may well be withheld until, by the result of experiment upon cases of lower value, it has been shown that the principle may safely be introduced into the mofussil.

In considering the effect upon the present appeal law of the Bill, if modified in the manner proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor, the first point is one as to which there is no difference of opinion. In all cases other than those excepted by existing law or falling within the restrictive provisions of section 2, the Bill allows a second appeal upon law and facts to the highest tribunal, and this is the remedy which all, who have given attention to the subject; propose without a dissenting voice for the evils of the present system of special appeal. In so far, then, as the Bill provides this remedy for cases not falling within the restrictive provisions of section 2, it appears to give general satisfaction, and requires no discussion on the present occasion.

The only provisions of the Bill which are, then, open to difference of opinion and to argument, are those which impose restriction on *appeal as of right*. Having regard to the large number of cases which will be affected by these restrictions, even if modified in the manner now proposed, Sir Richard Temple is fully alive to the great importance of the questions at issue, inasmuch as they affect a very considerable proportion, if not the greater number of those who resort to the Civil Courts. As the law now stands, there is a second appeal on points of law only to the High Court, which is thus made the highest tribunal for the exposition of the law It is argued, and the Lieutenant-Governor admits the force of the argument, that to take away this right of appeal from those affected, to compel them to accept the interpretation of the law which emanates from a less able tribunal, is to inflict upon them a real hardship by depriving them of an advantage which has been enjoyed since the first constitution of Civil Courts under British authority in this country. It is further said that the particular plan embodied in the Bill for excluding frivolous appeals for shutting out the unworthy will have the effect of excluding the worthy with the unworthy. If there is any truth in these arguments, if such will really be the effect of the measure in its present form, Sir Richard Temple concedes that there is some ground for complaint which ought to be removed if its removal be possible consistently with the preservation of the other great and undoubted benefits conferred by the measure and of those inevitable conditions which relate to expense.

It is clear that the improvements described in this letter will not lessen in any way the benefit conferred in respect of cases not falling within the restrictions Whether they will involve increased expenditure is a question upon which it is unnecessary to enter here; but supposing them to be feasible so far as concerns any difficulty in this direction, will they remove the ground of complaint above alluded to? It is proposed to make it *imperative* upon all Appellate Judges sitting alone, and upon Benches in cases exceeding Rs. 200 in value, and in all cases where there is a difference of opinion, to state, if either of the parties so require, a case for the opinion of the High Court upon any point of law, or equity, or usage having the force of law, or construction of a written document affecting the merits of the case. The door will thus be freely open for a resort to the High Court as the highest tribunal for the interpretations of the law—open as wide as it ever has been, under the system of special appeal, for cases in which there are *bona fide* points of law involved. At the same time the necessity of stating a case, of putting the law point into a tangible shape, will, it is hoped, put a not ineffectual check upon idle appellate litigation by keeping out cases in which no point of law has really arisen, too many of which under the existing system are brought before the High Court to be dismissed after the waste of time involved in a hearing, with the intimation that they never should have been brought up in special appeal.

In cases not exceeding Rs. 100 tried by an Appellate Bench resort to the High Court is not proposed to be wholly barred; but it is in contemplation to impose a sort of check by leaving it discretionary with the Bench to grant the parties a case or not. This check is imposed only where the constitution of the Mofussil Appellate Court is so improved as to render it worthy of the confidence of the people. Sir Richard Temple is disposed to think that the experiment so guarded ought to be a safe one, and that the discretion of two Judges might safely be trusted not to bar the access to the High Court where such access ought properly to be allowed

Finally, as to cases not exceeding Rs 100 in value tried by a single Appellate Judge, the provisions as to stating a case have all the real advantage of a special appeal, but in a way which may be made much less expensive to the parties while the additional provisions of sections 3, 4 and 5 confer advantages never before enjoyed

The Lieutenant-Governor would not propose at once to introduce the bench system into all districts and this for two reasons. It is very desirable that it should be introduced with care, and tested in some few districts before being in any way generally extended; and further, all districts in Lower Bengal are not equally advanced, and therefore not equally ready for the experiment So far as it is possible to judge of a measure not actually tried, His Honor inclines to the belief that the constitution of Appellate Benches in the Mofussil near to the people and their homes will be fraught with substantial advantage, and acceptable to the community at large.

We have given the letter of the Bengal Government *in extenso*, as the proposals contained in it are of vital importance.

The scheme of Appellate Benches proposed by the Lieutenant Governor is a move in the right direction. Its success will, however, depend upon one condition, which is that the Subordinate Judges, who would be associated on the appellate bench, should be made perfectly independent of the District Judge, for unless his independence be secured the new Bench will do more harm than good. The Subordinate Judge as his name implies, is now wholly under the control of the District Judge. As the British Indian Association, which has been consulted by Government on the subject, observes, the general control of the Civil Courts in any district is under Act VI. of 1870, vested in the District Judge, subject to the superintendence of the High Court. It is consequently the duty of the District Judge to report upon the Subordinate Judge, and although the High Court and the Government doubtless form their opinions about the merits of Subordinate Judges from the character of the work done by them, still it may be easily imagined that they are not a little guided in the formation of those opinions by the annual or other periodical reports made by the District Judge. Thus the prospects of the Subordinate Judge are in a great measure dependent upon the good will of the District Judge. Then again all appeals in suits under Rs. 5000 from the decrees and orders of the Subordinate Judge, when such appeals are allowed by law, lie to the District Judge. In the third place the District Judge is to distribute to the Subordinate Judge the appeals from the decisions of Munsifs, and may withdraw appeals so referred and hear and dispose of appeals so withdrawn. Similarly the District Judge may withdraw any proceedings transferred to the Subordinate Judge, and may either himself dispose of them, or with the sanction of the High Court transfer them to any other Subordinate Judge under his control or to himself. In the fourth place the ministerial

officers of the Courts of Subordinate Judges can not be appointed without the sanction of the District Judge, and they may be transferred from one court to another in his district at his pleasure, and to any other district by Government at his instance. The District Judge is to hear appeals from orders of the Subordinate Judge removing, suspending or otherwise punishing any ministerial officer. The dependence of the Subordinate Judge upon the District Judge is thus broadly marked. It may therefore be well doubted whether, so long as this state of dependence of the Subordinate Judge continues, he will be able to bring that feeling of independence to the bench, which is essential to an efficient administration of justice.

The treatment of Subordinate Judges and Munsifs by some of the District Judges does not also inspire us with confidence as to the success of the scheme, unless the Subordinate Judge who will be a member of the new Appellate Bench be placed on an equal footing with the District Judge. It should be remembered that the Native Judicial Service is now composed of gentlemen possessed of liberal education, legal training, and high character, and they feel sorely the contumely with which they are sometimes treated. The feeling of degradation with which they are filled is so intense that some of them actually proposed the establishment of a Protection Society. So long as the present state of dependence of the Subordinate Judge upon the District Judge will continue, it may be easily imagined that they will act under restraint. Independence in the Judge is essential to a sound administration of justice, and without it the Appellate Bench will prove a sham, a mockery, and a delusion. But this difficulty may be met, if the Subordinate Judge, who will be associated on the Bench, be made an Additional Judge with co-ordinate powers with the District Judge. The British Indian Association has made this suggestion, and we hope it will be adopted. With the Subordinate Judge raised to the rank of Additional Judge he will be in relation to the District Judge in the same position, which the Native Judge of the High Court occupies in relation to his Civilian and Barrister colleagues. He will not be dependent upon the good will of the District Judge for promotion, or the retention of his position.

We are glad to observe that Mr. Hobhouse has postponed his motion for the passing of the Civil Appeals Bill. We hope the Council will not hastily pass it. It ought to consider the very important proposals of Sir Richard Temple. We cannot too often repeat that it is not a fondness of litigation, which leads our countrymen to seek an appeal to the High Court. It is because the District Appellate Court does not command their confidence they want an appeal to the highest tribunal in the country. If the Government will strengthen and improve the District Courts, the people will be quite content with one appeal. The Government has repeatedly promised to reform the judicial system, but as yet it has taken no action on the subject. Now or never, we fear, is the issue before the country. We do hope that the Civil Appeals Bill will not pass without providing for the improvement of the District Appellate Courts.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS BILL.

MR. HOBHOUSE has great power. His speeches are models of literary composition. He is careful, considerate, and courteous, but does not scruple to hit hard whenever there is occasion. We like this, for it infuses life into the deliberations of the legislature. We only regret that there are not others in Council capable of returning blow for blow. There should certainly be decorum in the debates in the Legislative Council, but the public gain and do not lose by an occasional sparring, and if other members of the Council would strike as hard as Mr. Hobhouse sometimes does, it would be all the better for the public. We remember a very interesting debate in the Legislative Council when Sir Henry Maine was the Law Member. The Christian Marriage Bill was then under discussion; Sir Henry Maine supported the Bill in a sparkling speech, and he was answered in another by Sir Henry Anderson, which for depth of learning, ringing eloquence, and happy hits has never been surpassed in the Council. Sir Henry replied in an equally able speech. The Bill was ultimately passed, but the debate was one, which would do honor to the House of Commons. Unfortunately such debates are rare. Hon'ble members may be said to simply register the decrees of Government. Their position, we confess, is anomalous. The additional members are for the most part under the executive Government, and we believe feel the restraint when they dissent from the views of Government. Much as we were at one time opposed on principle to the association of High Court Judges in the work of legislation we are constrained to say that the circumstances of India require the presence of such an independent element in the legislative assembly. The Law Member by reason of his professional training and knowledge, has an immeasured advantage over his colleagues none of these have his special knowledge, and therefore wage an unequal war. The result is that the Law Member has every thing in his own way. This is much to be regretted. The experience we have had of the working of the new Councils suggests that we should revert to the old system and invite the Judges to give the benefit of their professional knowledge and experience to the Council.

Mr. Hobhouse's speech was very outspoken. Although we do not agree with all that he said, we must confess that he supported his case with considerable ability. The great fault of Mr. Hobhouses's position was that he assumed too much for the Executive Government. Referring to the objections of the Bombay High Court he said:

"I accept with all sincerity their disclaimer of imputing any sinister motive to the Government. But then, what is the meaning of all this that I have been reading? Spotless as we are what is the danger to be feared from us? Either all this must mean nothing at all, or it must mean that we are going to do a very wrong thing; that, being the most frequent litigants in the country, we shall be tempted, and, in spite of all our purity and innocence, shall fall; that we shall garble reports; that we shall palm off our base coin upon the public as the true issue of the judicial mint.

"Now, if I were of a querulous disposition, I should complain a little of our friends in Madras and Bombay, that they have dealt us somewhat hard measure, for while they impute to us schemes of daring ambition, they do not credit us with as much common sense or worldly wisdom as would suffice to conduct the business of a retail haberdasher. I will not avail myself of the generosity of the Bombay High Court, but will suppose that, instead of being spotless as snow, we are very leopards or Ethiopians, and that we entertain nefarious designs of advancing our own interests through right and through wrong. What is it supposed that we shall do? First, it must happen that some vilely-disposed branch of Government finds that an inconvenient decision has been passed against it: the matter is of importance, but it is not advisable to appeal, nor to attempt any alteration of the law. But the bright idea occurs to them, that if they can only prevent the case from being reported, it will do them some good, though they must obey the decree, and though they must know that the same point, when it occurs again, will probably be determined the same way. So they apply to the Editor of the Reports, and the two conspire together to suppress the decision, though otherwise worthy to be reported and sent up by the Reporter as such. All this is done to gain what? Just the barest chance that the decision may be forgotten, and that when the same point happens to occur again, it will come before another Court who may decide it another way. But what is the risk run? If the decision is of the slightest importance, will the Court, the Bar, the vakils, and the public forget all about it? The chances are a hundred to one against it. And then, what will become of our scheme? It will immediately become known that we are using reports to give onesided views of the law; the character of our reports will be blown upon; nobody will be content with authorised reports, because they cannot be trusted to give the really important cases; and reporting on the commercial principle will by our own folly, be fixed on a firmer basis than ever. In fact, it is a matter of the greatest surprise to me how such an objection can be made otherwise than in the heat of debate and on the spur of the moment; and I feel it difficult to address myself with due gravity to so chimerical an apprehension.'

Again in his reply to Mr. Dalyell:

"One point he mentioned was, that he considered the outside public would be suspicious of the correctness of the reports if they were conducted by the Government. We were told too, elsewhere, that the Government must be like Cæsar's wife, above suspicion. But probably when Cæsar was speaking of his wife, he was thinking of the opinion of reasonable men who formed their judgment on reasonable grounds. Even Cæsar must have known that the tittle-tattle of the Roman boudoirs was beyond control. So Mr. Hobhouse supposed that, by the outside public, his honble friend meant those who paid attention to the subject and took an interest in Law Reports. To that, all that need be said was, that if an outside public of that kind were dissatisfied with the Law Reports, the remedy was in their own hands. All they would have to do was to get some painstaking person like Mr. Sutherland to publish the judgments of the High Courts."

Here lies the point at issue. The whole business of law-reporting is left in the hands of the Government Reporter, and as the Bill declares that the authorized reports alone shall be binding upon the Court, it may be easily imagined that the public will be slow to patronize private reports, and under the circumstances how can a private publication successfully compete with a Government publication of this kind? The private publisher will be necessarily shut out of the field and the public will consequently suffer. This view Mr. Hobhouse did not choose to take, and his thunders about the suspicions cast upon the "spotless character" of the Executive Government were therefore quite gratuitous. Mr. Dalyell said, that "he questioned whether the Government should take this power to which he had referred—whether, in fact, law reporting in this country should in any way be under the control of the Government? The days of personal Government had passed away, at any rate in the greater part of the country. The reign of law had commenced, and he for one was decidedly of opinion that anything which could possibly be interpreted as an interference with the decisions of the law Courts should be avoided. He submitted that, if this power of giving special authority to certain reports were taken, and was exercised, as it must be, by devolving the duty upon some official or set of officials in the ordinary employment of the Government, it would be quite possible, and not at all improbable, that the outside public might suppose that some sort of interference with the decisions of the Courts was to be attempted.' More than that. There is already an impression abroad that the primary object of the Bill is to conceal the defects in the judicial wares presented by the several High Courts, and we must candidly confess that the official report will form an excellent instrument for accomplishing that object. The Government Reporter will take care to publish those decisions only which will bear the light of publicity, and the public will therefore be left utterly in the dark as to the general character of our judicial administration by the highest courts in the land. Publicity is a great and wholesome check upon judicial vagaries, but Mr. Hobhouse's law will remove that check. It may be said that newspapers and private publishers may perform that function, but Mr. Hobhouse is well aware that there is not sufficient enterprise in this country, and that private individuals have the least chance of successfully competing with Government, particularly under the dead-weight of the law which he proposes to impose. That publicity is a great check was abundantly shown when the Government used to publish the reports of the decisions of the zilla courts. The expose which those reports made of the zillah judges was too much for Government and it discontinued them. Mr. Hobhouse's Bill will secure for the High Court Judges the same immunity from public criticism.

Beyond this questionable, indeed, censurable object, we do not see what good would be accomplished by the new law. Of course we will have more carefully edited reports, but that object could have been attained by subsidizing private publishers. The great scandal of the day in connection with this subject is glaring contradictions in the decisions of the High Courts. Scarcely two Judges agree upon important points of law. It is this contradictoriness, which so much puzzles the subordinate courts. Mr. Hobhouse says, that "it has been objected to this Bill that it provides no machinery to prevent contradictory rulings. But I never heard of anything that could prevent them. As long as we have independent minds giving decisions on the same subject, so long we shall have contradictory rulings. It does not seem to me desirable, if it were possible, to secure such a result, nor, if it were desirable, would it be possible." True, and we should not certainly fetter the independence of the Bench. But could not the evil have been remedied by declaring that only Full Bench rulings should be binding upon subordinate courts? We regret that Mr. Hobhouse has paid no attention to this part of the subject.

NOT QUITE A TEMPEST IN A TEA-POT.

SOME may think that the case, which we are about to notice, is a tempest in a tea-pot, but it is not so. It involves an important constitutional question, fraught with momentous consequences to the cause of municipal self-government in this country. The following correspondence discloses the facts of the case:

FROM,

F. H. PELLEW ESQ.,
Magistrate of Hooghly.

TO

BABU NEMYE CHAND SIL,
Chinsurah.
Dated Hooghly, the 17th November 1874.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward you an extract from a report received by me and to request that you will submit

an explanation of the circumstances therein detailed, until you do which, I must request you to refrain from acting as a Municipal Commissioner.

I have &c. &c.
(Sd.) F. H. PELLEW
Magistrate.

Extract from a report from the District Superintendent of Police, Hooghly dated the 17th November 1874.

On leaving Mr. Macnuly and you last evening I walked to the Hospital quarters and on my way I heard a great noise proceeding from the direction of Kurooah bazar and on arrival at the hospital, a constable came running up saying that there was a great dangah in Kurooa bazar. I accordingly ran as quickly as possible to the spot and there found a procession just moving off. The procession was about 100 yards up the road leading to Tola Bhatuk. Mr. Thompson told me that the procession belonged to the Seal family, and that on his trying to disarm one of the procession who was flourishing about a *dhao* in a dangerous manner, Babu Nemyechand Seal and others of his family prevented the Police from disarming the man and that they pushed on by main force. Mr. Thompson said that as his Police force had been reduced to a small number by despatching constables with other processions, he could not arrest Babu Nemyechand Seal and the other Babus without a chance of an affray. As soon as I heard this, I went up to the procession and stopped it and informed Babu Nemyechand Seal and the other members of the Seal family that I would prevent the procession moving any further till the weapon was given up. The weapon was thereupon called for by Babu Nemyechand Seal or by a Babu close to him and given up to me and I gave the procession leave to proceed.

From

BABU NEMYE CHAND SEAL.

To

F. H. PELLEW ESQ., C. S.
Magistrate of Hooghly,
Chinsurah, 25th November 1874.

SIR,—With reference to your letter No.612 of the 17th instant enclosing an extract from a report of the District Superintendent of Police of the same date, and desiring me to submit an explanation of the circumstances therein detailed, I have the honor to state for your information that, neither myself nor any member of our family ever instructed any of our men to flourish about a *dao* in a dangerous manner in the public streets, and that the statement that a man in the procession was flourishing about a *dao* in a dangerous manner has likewise no foundation in fact.

2. The fact is that one of our men did carry with him a small dao the one now in the custody of the Police with no other object than that of separating the idol from the wooden frame when the image was to be consigned to the waters; it being the invariable custom with all Hindoos to bring back the wooden frame when returning home.

3. Our Kartic is more than 100 years old and the practice of carrying a small dao with the procession is as old as the Kartic itself. During the whole course of a century never before did the Police or any other authority interfere with the dao being used for the purpose indicated above or with our peaceful and harmless procession.

4. There was no object in flourishing about a dao nor in fact was it ever flourished about. The man who carried the dao with him had, I am informed, simply raised it above his head in order that he might not hurt any body that might be pushing him in the crowd.

5. The report of the District Superintendent of Police appears to be based on the verbal information given to him by the Sub-Inspector Mr. Thompson. That Mr. Thompson did not represent the fact to the District Superintendent of Police in its true colors but had given an exaggerated account is clear from the conversation that passed between the District Superintendent and Mr. Thompson at the time Mr. Pratt, after stopping the procession, addressed Mr. Thompson in the following terms "Mr. Thompson, where are, the *lattees* and the *hatchets* you were speaking of? Mr. Thompson was put out of countenance for a moment, and he apparently did not know what reply to give, he then said there was a dao. The District Superintendent of Police then called for the dao and without the slightest objection it was immediately given up to him. The District Superintendent of Police will bear me out in these facts.

6. The facts being such as I have stated above, I beg to state that they were exaggerated and that the constable's information "that there was a great dangah in Khorooah Bazar" as mentioned in the District Superintendent's report was false. For the District Superintendent himself does not say that he saw any kind of dangah or even any attempt of it, although as from his own statement it appears that he had arrived at the spot instantly. Neither was any mention of a dangah made by Mr. Thompson.

7. It is further stated that I and others of my family prevented the Police from disarming the man that had the *dao* in his hand and that we pushed on by main force. This is not true. Our procession was a very large one. I was in the rear of the procession as is always the custom with those who are owners of an idol. Suddenly the band and tomtoms ceased beating, and the idol frame stood still. I remained where I was, that is in the rear. Soon after the tomtoms began to beat again and the procession went on as before. What happened to the van of the procession I have no personal knowledge of, but I was informed that the Police had stopped the procession in the belief that we were not justified to pass on without a formal *pass*, but when they were informed of the fact that a *pass* had been applied for and the District Superintendent had said that on local holidays *passes* were not necessary, they allowed the processions to proceed. When moving along with the procession, I came near the Thannah I asked Mr. Thompson why he had stopped the procession he said there was a man in the van of the procession flourishing about a *hatchet*. Understanding by the term hatchet an axe I told him that there was no hatchet. I further added that if he could produce a man with a hatchet I would give him a reward of 100 Rs. After all this it is a matter of no small surprise to hear it stated that we had prevented the Police from disarming the man and that we pushed on by main force. I emphatically deny that I myself or any one of our family had prevented the Police from disarming any man. To my knowledge no attempt was made by Mr. Thompson to take off the *dao*. If it was demanded from us it would have been given up as quitely as it was given up to the District Superintendent.

8. On first seeing Messrs. Thompson and Clifton I shook hands with the former and requested Mr. Clifton to come along with us, and he gladly advanced till he met the District Superintendent. The statement of Mr. Thompson that owing to the paucity of the constables who were in attendance, he could not arrest myself and others of us without a chance of an affray is simply ridiculous. We did not commit any offence to justify the Police in arresting us.

9. It will thus appear that the information given to the District Superintendent of Police that there was a dangah was false, that none of our men ever flourished about a *dao*, that no attempt was made to arrest me and in fact there was no occasion for it, and that the procession did not pass on by main force.

10. What motive Mr. Thompson had in giving an exaggerated account to the District Superintendent of Police, we are at a loss to determine so far as myself and the other members of our family are concerned. I am confident that we did nothing wrong. I hope these explanations will satisfy you.—

I have &c
(Sd.) NEMYE CHUND SEAL.

Order

Although it appears clear to me that some members of the procession were very disorderly and that Baboo Nimai Chund Seal himself was somewhat inclined to dispute the authority of the Police until the arrival of Mr. Pratt, yet making allowances for the excitement of the occasion and bearing in mind the unexceptionally respectable reputation of Baboo Nemye Chund Seal, I shall not press the matter further against him. But I warn him to take care that such incidents do not occur again.—

(Sd.) F. H. PELLEW
Chairman.

It will be observed that Mr. Pellew first took action as "Magistrate," but ultimately passed his decision as "Chairman," of the Municipality. Had he as "Magistrate" any right to suspend a Municipal Commissioner, and as "Chairman" to review the order of suspension passed by himself as "Magistrate?" The correspondence discloses an assumption of authority on the part of Mr. Pellew, which is wholly unjustifiable. If Babu Nemychand Seal did dispute the authority of the Police or in any way resist it, which he did not, Mr. Pellew should have instructed the Police to prosecute him under the law, and if a Court of Justice should have convicted him he might have then reported him to Government. But he did nothing of the kind. Although Babu Nemychand's explanation is perfectly frank and satisfactory, Mr. Pellew without adducing any proof or rebutting his statements tells him that "it seems that he was somewhat inclined to dispute the authority of the Police," an insinuation absolutely insulting to the Babu, because it is incapable of proof. It is the more remarkable that while Mr. Pellew testifies to "the unexceptionally respectable reputation of Babu Nemychand Seal," he did not allow that consideration to weigh with him for a moment when he disgraced him by suspending him from the office of Municipal Commissioner. He does not even say in his last order whether he has reinstated him. We are glad to observe that the Babu has appealed to the Lieutenant-Governor against the action of the Magistrate. He justly says that the law gives the Magistrate no power to suspend him—that "the authority that appoints has alone the right to suspend." He continues:

But this is not all. I was suspended on the report of a mere Sub-Inspector of the Police, for the report of the District Superintendent of the Police to the Magistrate is entirely based on the information given him by the Sub-Inspector. And the summary suspension was ordered, not only on the report of a Sub-Inspector of the Police, but in spite of the Magistrate's knowledge of what he calls my "unexceptionally respectable reputation." Had I known that as a Municipal Commissioner and Honorary Magistrate, I was liable to be suspended from exercising the functions of my Office by the fiat of a mere District Magistrate on the report of a Sub-Inspector of the Police, and in the teeth of unexceptionable official character, I would have been slow in accepting the delicate honour when it was first offered me; and I am sure no native Gentleman, who has any sense of self-respect will, on such terms, serve on Her Majesty's Commission."

The question raised in the above affects the whole community. If a District Magistrate be allowed to insult members of a Municipal Committee in this flagrant manner, as the Babu justly remarks, no gentleman with any sense of self-respect will consent to serve as a Municipal Commissioner. We hope the decision of the Lieutenant-Governor in this case will be such as to secure the independence of the members of Municipal Committees. These Committees are in many cases mere shams so far as the management of municipal matters goes, but they will be worse if the members be liable to personal insult at the hands of the Magistrate. There is one omission in Babu Nemychand Seal's petition to the Lieutenant Governor. He does not say that the Magistrate does not distinctly state whether he reinstates him or no, and so long as a definite order is not passed on the point, he cannot we believe join the Municipal Board. What is his offence that he should be reduced to this degrading position? Babu Nemychand we hear is an useful and energetic member of the Hooghly Municipal Committee, and this is his reward for devoting his time and energy to public business not of his own motion but on the invitation of Government.

THE KRISHNAGUR COLLEGE.

WE publish in a supplement a full report of the public meeting lately held in Krishnagur for the purpose of raising funds for the revival of the B. A. classes in that College. We take this opportunity to publish the minute of the Lieutenant Governor on the subject dated the 13th November 1874:

"On the occasion of my recent visits to Berhampore and Kishnaghar I received memorials praying that the Berhampore and Kishnaghur colleges might be restored to the rank of full colleges, teaching up to the degree (B. A.) examination of the University of Calcutta. I ascertained, from conversation with gentlemen of many professions and departments, that the educated, the upper, and the middle classes in both districts take a very warm interest in this question.

On reference to the correspondence which passed regarding the reduction of these colleges I find that the Government of India and the Home authorities had held that too large a share of Bengal educational grant was spent on colleges, and that it might be unadvisable, in the present state of the finances, to maintain so many full colleges within a small distance of one another, as Bengal now had, at Calcutta, Hooghly, Kishnaghur, and Berhampore. These superior authorities also remarked upon the comparatively small share of the cost of collegiate education borne by fees, private subscriptions, or other local resources.

The late Lieutenant-Governor, Sir George Campbell, felt himself obliged to find provincial funds for primary schools, and also for a more extensive teaching of physical and practical science. He found that, of the four full Government colleges in calcutta and its neighbourhood, the Berhampore College had, in march 1871, only six students in the third and fourth year classes; while the Kishnaghur college had nineteen such students.

A Bengal college, it may be remarked, consists of four years or classes; the first and second year classes are reading for the First Arts Examination of the Calcutta University, while the third and fourth year classes consist of students who have passed the First Arts Examination and are reading for the University B. A. Examination, which takes place at the end of a four year's college course. The difference between the cost of full College teaching up to the B. A. Degree, and the cost of a College teaching up to the First Arts Examination, ranges from Rs. 16,000 to Rs. 20,000 a year when the extra professors are European officers of the graded educational service.

Sir George Campbell, in view of the instructions received from superior authority and of the other needs I have mentioned, decided that the Berhampore and Kishnaghur colleges should, from 1872, teach up to the First Arts standard only. He believed that the neighbouring Government colleges at Calcutta and Hooghly would suffice for Berhampore and Kishnaghur students, who might desire to prosecute their studies beyond the First Arts Examination. The decision taken by the Bengal Government in 1872 formed the subject of memorials from representative bodies in Bengal, but was ultimately confirmed by the Government of India.

The memorials which have now been presented state that these colleges were in an unusually depressed state when the number of students fell to the *numbers I have* quoted above; that the withdrawal of the B. A. (third and fourth year) classes has been a grievous blow to the cause of education in both districts; that parents cannot afford to send their sons away to study at Calcutta or Hooghly, and they are much afraid of their boys learning evil habits by going without guardians to a great city like Calcutta. The memorials quote figures and offer estimates to show that if the B. A. classes were restored the number of students would be as large as at the Dacca or Patna colleges.

I find that a somewhat similar memorial was presented to Sir George Campbell on the occasion of his inspecting one of these reduced colleges. The then Lieutenant-Governor replied that he could hold out no hope of raising the college to its former expensive status; but he said that, if local subscriptions were raised, it might hereafter be possible to re-open third and fourth year classes under Native Professors.

After referring to the Officiating Director of Public Instruction I apprehend that there would be much difficulty in re-opening a decision which has recently been taken by the Bengal Government and ratified by the Government of India, or in raising the staff of these colleges to the full amount of their former strength and cost. But I incline to hope that the object which the people have at heart may in some degree be accomplished if they will strive to help themselves and to co-operate with Government in the matter.

The Nuddea district is peculiarly rich in higher schools. At its chief town, Kishnaghur, I recently saw more than one self-supporting higher school. The district, and its religious capital, "Nabadwip" are full of traditions and of students of old Hindoo learning. Many of its Brahmin families, who pursue learning as a profession, are poor, and they can barely afford the expense of sending their lads to Calcutta. Since the College has been reduced, its students have been very much more successful at the First Arts Examination than their contemporaries of the Berhampore College. The present Principal, Mr. Lethbridge, informs me that he could carry on the third and fourth year classes if two additional Native Professors were allowed to the College.

Under these circumstances I think that it would be well to ascertain how far the zemindars and people of the Nuddea district may be ready to contribute towards the re-opening of the B. A. classes at the Kishnaghur College. In Midnapore a few principal men have collected a sum sufficient to support a First Arts College, with first and second year classes: while the zemindar of Dubulhatee has endowed the Rampore Beauleah School with Rs. 5,000 a year for the maintenance of first and second year College classes. I think it possible that the rich people of Nuddea might emulate these acts of liberality. I estimate that the cost of two Native Professors, and such small additional establishments as may be required for the third and fourth year classes, may be Rs. 12,000 a year. If the people of Nuddea should subscribe capital sufficient to yield one-half of this sum annually, or if they would, to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of the division, guarantee an annual income of Rs. 6,000 then I should be prepared to recommend that a corresponding sum of Rs. 6,000 be provided annually in the Bengal educational budget during the next five years for the support of third and fourth year classes at Kishnaghur. I am sanguine that the generosity of the wealthier classes of that neighbourhood will not be appealed to in vain for the promotion of so interesting and important an object.

The case of the Berhampore College is not so strong as that of the Kishnaghur College, either as regards favourable position, natural resources, or past success. And I should hesitate to propose for Berhampore at present the plan above proposed for Krishnaghur, unless indeed the people of Berhampore should voluntarily come forward with proposals for raising funds for establishing Native professorships.

I desire that a copy of this Minute be forwarded to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, with a request that he will give the matter his best consideration; and that he will ascertain, in such way as he may see fit, whether the zemindars and people of the Nuddea district are willing and able to subscribe Rs. 1, 50, 000, or to guarantee Rs. 6,000 a year for the support of B. A. classes at the Kishnaghur College.

A copy should also be forwarded to the Commissioner of Rajshahye for his information.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

The conditions proposed in the above Minute we learn have been since modified. The subscriptions to be raised have been reduced from Rs. 1,50,000 to Rs. 75,000, and the annual guarantee from Rs. 6000 to Rs. 3000 for five years and the fees of the College are to be included in the latter sum; all moneys subscribed are to be vested in trustees appointed by subscribers. The condition as to a capital of Rs. 75,000, we submit, is hard. The district of Nuddea does not, as the Lieutenant Governor seems to suppose, abound with rich zemindars; a large portion of landed property in that district is held by Indigo Planters either as zemindars or putnidars, and they cannot be expected to aid largely in a scheme for the higher education of native youths. As for subscriptions from the outside public, we are afraid there is not much prospect of success. This call has been made upon the charitably-disposed public immediately after the late scarcity, which was a sore trial to all, both zemindars and ryots. Then the zemindars in the other districts have so many local calls upon their purses that they cannot be expected to spare much for objects beyond their own districts. We doubt whether the local public will be able to raise more than Rs. 25,000 or Rs. 30,000 at the outside. This part of the condition ought therefore to be revised. As for the annual guarantee, if the tuition fees be counted as subscription, it may be easily given. The number of students in the Krishnaghur College when the B. A. classes were in existence was above 100, as the following statement shews:

Number on the rolls at the end of the year.

1869.	1870.	1871.	1872	1873.	1874.
106	127	116	93	52	46

Since the abolition of the B. A. classes the number, as might be expected, has largely fallen off, but we have no doubt that the revival of the classes will be followed by a return of the same numerical strength. The two Native Professors proposed by the Lieutenant Governor might be had for Rs. 300 each per mensem, and so the additional cost to Government would be nominal. We do hope the Lieutenant Governor will graciously reconsider the condition about the capital sum of Rs. 75,000.

A SCENE IN THE POLICE COURT.

WE present the reader the following picture of a scene in the Calcutta Police Court, which we take from the Police report of the *Englishman*:

"Mrs. Mary Campbell and her son Arthur Campbell, residing in the same premises with Mr. Blessley the coach. builder, in Bentinck Street, charged Mr. Edward Catliff of the firm of "Baker and Catliff, of Northbrook House,". the former with having trespassed into her apartments and assaulted her, and made use of very insulting and abusive language towards her, and the latter with having threatened to assault him, and made use of language calculated to provok a breach of the peace."

The complainant's story was this:

"On the 26th ultimo, while she was going to office (Moore & Co.'s) a dog followed her to it, and at the suggestion of her son, she tied it up till claimant came forward. She saw an advertisement in the *Exchange Gazette* the next morning, and wrote to Mr. Catliff to say that she had found a dog which somewhat answered the description he had, given but asked for a fuller description. She received no reply to it; she wrote two letters after, but got no reply to them either. Last Thursday morning the defendant entered her appartments by the back way; she was then in the back sitting room, was undressed. The defendant entered the room, dragged her about, called her an old thief, and said he would get her six months for it. She twice asked him to receive an explanation, but he would not listen. A native, who accompanied him, was also ordered to seize her, and threatened that if he did not do so, he would get him six months too. The native thereupon seized her, and, by orders, abused her too. He then pushed her aside, unfastened the dog, and took it away Her son, who was in office, hearing of the occurrence, returned home soon after, and she accompanied him to the thannah, where she met the defendant, who charged her with theft, and continued making use of abusive and insulting language towards her, so abusive that she could not express them in open Court, unless compelled to do so. The Inspector was present at the time.

During the examination of this witness the defendant turned away from the dock, but was called back, and desired to keep to his place. He did so, apologising, but he observed that he could not stand and listen to such falsehoods. On being asked if he had any questions to put to the witness by way of cross-examination, he in an excited manner thumped the bar with his hands, alleging that the charges were false and cowardly. He had simply called her a woman; and if that was insulting, he was no business man. He called upon the Magistrate to put him on his oath, assuring him that he would tell what was true, and not one word of falsehood would escape his lips. He had twice called into Court last Saturday, but the Magistrate had left. He could not attended early, because in that retail shop of his on that date he sold goods to the value of Rs. 5,600, and could not leave it.

Arthur Campbell witness, and second complainant, said the first witness was his mother. Last Thursday morning at about 9 o'clock, just as he was entering his office (Messrs. Moore and Co.'s), he received some information from two of his servants, which caused him to retrace his steps homewards. On turning into Bentinck Street by the Esplanade he met the defendant, who abused him; he told him not to do so. Defendant said he would at once enter a charge of theft against him, at the same time calling him a "thief." He moved on homewards, followed by the defendant, who kept abusing him all the way.

Magistrate to witness.—What did he tell you, you must be more explicit?

Defendant.—Out with it, tell the whole thing; if you cannot do it in Irish, try it in English. I am an Englishman.

Witness continued.—He called me a "d—d liar" first.

Defendant (interrupting).—Which I am willing to prove.

Witness proceeded. He also called him a thief. He said he had seen many young men like me before, and had put them to jail, and so would he put him. On reaching home he saw his mother in a fright, got her to dress, and took her to the thannah. He there saw the defendant, who, on seeing his mother, said to the Inspector, "This is the woman who stole my dog." On his attempting to speak, defendant said to him, "I am charging your mother, not you," and asked the Inspector to turn him out. While the charge was being entered, defendant sat on a stool, and called his mother, "An old Irish hag and a thief," adding that he knew her to be thief. Many more abusive expressions were made use of. In regard to the theft, defendant said that his mother had taken the dog out of his house. The defendant raised his hand.

Defendant.—What for, to wipe the sweat?

Witness proceeded. Defendant raised his hand, and said he would punch his head.

Defendant.—There is not much trouble in doing that.

Witness to Mr. Smith.—In raising his hand he showed his fist.

Defendant (clenching a hand).—You call that a fist.

Witness to Mr. Smith.—He struck at me.

Defendant.—I never struck at him. I should have liked it though, Defendant, on being asked to cross-question the witness, did not do so. He simply observed to the Magistrate, "This man (pointing to witness) is draper's assistant to Mr. Moore, who was my assistant. What the witness has stated is all false."

Inspector Lemondine deposed:

He was the Inspector of the Waterloo Street Thannah On Thursday morning last defendant came in there.

Defendant.—Hard up.?

Witness went on to say that the defendant charged Mrs. Cambell with the theft of a dog. Mrs. Cambell came in with her son about two minutes after. Defendant, pointing to her, said, "This woman stole my dog. I sign a charge of theft against her." While he (witness) was entering the charge, some words arose between the defendant and Mrs. Campbell. The former at one time said that the woman had gone to his house, and stolen the dog, and afterwards that the dog had gone out to grass, and was taken away. Mrs. Campbell remarked to him that the defendant did not know what he was saying.

Defendant.—Pretty guess that.

The officer proceeded to say that the defendant, addressing Mrs. Campbell said, "If I called you a lady, I would be wrong." Mrs. Campbell replied, "And if I called you a gentleman, I would be wrong Mr, Catliff said. "Not if I had my breeches down."

Defendant.—I said trousers, not breeches. please to be more particular.

The officer continued to say that he asked the defendant to cool himself down, when defendant enquired, "Why is it too hot for you? Defendant also threatened to knock him down. He took down their respective charges

Witness to Magistrate.—Mr. Catliff was excited, not drunk.

Defendant.—I don't take brandy and water. I engaged this man (witness) as my assistant on a salary of Rs. 150 per month, and he now turns against me.

Witness to Magistrate.—Mrs. Campbell was present throughout at the thannah.

This closed the prosecution. The defendant on being called upon for his defence said:

The dog had gone out to have some ginger bread, or something, and that was how he missed it. He advertised the dog in the *exchange*, and asked the finder to bring it to him not to keep it till it was called for. But it was kept simply to make some money by it; this was evident from the fact of a reward being asked. Mrs. Campbell had said that he was not a gentleman. How did she know it? Surely he was not a monkey. He told her he was as much a gentleman as her son was only perhaps not so much fledged. It must be recollected that he was a tradesman, and were he and his partner to be disgraced, and their reputation and business injured by a prosecution of this nature? He would ask the Court to award him compensation. In regard to that man Blessley, who had stepped into the witness box to give evidence against him, he had a few words to say. One word of that man's statement was not to be believed Such a man ought to be kicked out of Court. In regard to the abusive language complained of, he said, it was called for.

To the Court.—I have no witnesses, nor have I a solicitor. I don't need any. I can defend myself. I intend taking my passage to Europe next week on ridding myself of such niggers, (after a brief pause). My cousin, Samuel Morley is a member of Parliament, and he can be referred to for my character.

The Magistrate observed that there was not sufficient evidence of assault before him, but it was clearly shown that the defendant had made use of grossly bad, abusive' and insulting language, and that too in presence of a lady. The order of the Court was that the defendant pay a fine of Rs. 100.

The sentence was received with cheers, which, however, were soon suppressed.

Defendant to Magistrate.—Do you want the money now?

Magistrate.—Certainly.

Defendant here pulled out of his pocket a cheque, which he flourished about, telling the Magistrate, "Here is a cheque for Rs 1,000; you can have the money (Rs.100), but I will make you pay for it when you call at my shop."

The Magistrate, it would seem, made no remarks. Comments on the above are superfluous. We commend the reader to contrast this picture with many others, which have from time to time appeared in the Police reports of Calcutta, in which Mr. Marsden has had to deal not with a "cousin of Mr. Samuel Morley, a member of Parliament," but with poor natives.

HINDU MARRIAGE.

XIII.

HINDU MARRIAGE possesses certain peculiarities which clearly distinguish it from contract. In the first place, the Shasters have it that every Hindu, who is not actually weary of wordly life, *must* enter upon the state of life called *grihasthasrama* or state of a house-keeper. But house-keeping is impossible without a wife. Hence, marriage or taking a wife is an unavoidable obligation, an indispensable duty, an act which does not depend upon individual *choice* for its accomplishment. This point has been established so very fully and authoritatively in Pundit Eshwara Chunder Vidyasagara's brilliant treatises upon Polygamy that we do not at all think it necessary to support it here with quotations from the Shasters. Now entering into a contract is an act which in all civilized systems of jurisprudence is a matter of individual choice. There are, indeed, systems of law prescribing particular methods for framing contracts which cannot be departed from, and whose absence will invalidate a contract. But there is, we think, no system of law which compels men to *enter into* a contract or class of contracts And when, therefore, a system of law or ordinances having the force of law is found making the performance of an act entirely obligatory, the most reasonable conclusion to be drawn seems to be that that system does not regard the act in the light of a contract. In the second place, Hindu marriage is indissoluble. The husband may be able to *supersede* one wife by another; but that supersession does not mean annulment of the conjugal relation. That relation is one which cannot be destroyed even by sale or desertion. Saith Menu:—

'Neither by sale nor desertion can a wife be released from her husband: thus we fully acknowledge the law enacted of old by the lord of creatures.'(IX—46).

And the wife, it is well known, is not absolved even by the death of the husband. Read the following verses of Menu:—

'A faithful wife, who wishes to attain in heaven the mansion of her husband must do nothing unkind to him, be he living or dead.' (V—156).

'Let her emaciate her body, by living voluntarily on pure flowers, roots, and fruit; but let her not, when her lord is deceased even pronounce the name of another man' (V—157).

'But a widow, who, from a wish to bear children, slights her deceased husband *by marrying again*, brings disgrace on herself here below and shall be excluded from the seat of her lord' (V—161).

'Issue begotten on a woman by any other *than her husband* is here declared to be no progeny of hers; no more than a child begotten on the wife of another man, *belongs to the begetter*. nor is a second husband allowed in any part of this code, to a virtuous woman'. (V-162). 'Him, to whom her father has given her, or her brother with the paternal assent, let her obsequiously honor, while he lives; and, when he dies, let her never neglect him' (V-151).

These ordinances enjoin upon a woman life-long devotion to a single husband, and by representing her wife-hood as something which cannot suffer extinction even by the death of her husband, compel us to regard wife-hood as a thing essentially different from the tie which, springing from contract, is necessarily broken, at least upon the death of one of the contracting parties. It is true that these precepts do not make it compulsory upon a widow to remain unmarried, their sole purport being that a widow who does remain unmarried achieves of great merit. But they certainly imply that there can be fidelity on the part of the wife even after the death of the husband And this means that the tie which binds woman to man survives death—a statement, which would be wholly absurd if it were made with reference to the tie which springs from contract. And this is a consideration which goes very far to support the view we have taken of Hindu marriage, viz, that it is not a contract. But however one might think of the position of the Hindu wife after the death of her husband, there can be no doubt that, so long as her husband lives, nothing on earth can dissolve the tie which binds her to him. But if Hindu marriage had been a con-

tract, there must have been a consideration on the part of the wife to make it binding upon her, and any failure of that consideration would certainly have entitled her to withdraw from the contract.

We have seen that Hindu marriage is not a contract. What it is then? We will try to answer this question.

According to the Hindu Shasters there are four states of life, those—namely, of a student, a house-keeper an anchorite and a religious mendicant. Of these, the state of a housekeeper is the one in which all the four great castes—Brahmins, Kshatryas, Vaisyas and Sudras are entitled to live. Now living as a housekeeper means living for certain religious and charitable purposes, such as the performance of domestic religious duties, of certain sacraments and of the duties of hospitality, and the procreation of male issue for discharging the debt due to ancestors. But these duties cannot be performed by a man who has not taken a wife—witness the following verses:

"Let the housekeeper perform domestic religious rites, with the nuptial fire, according to law, and the ceremonies of the five great sacraments, and the several acts which must day by day be performed." (Menu, Chapter III. v. 67.

'The housekeeper must not consider as an *attithi* a mere visitor of the same town, a *Brahmin*, who attends him on business, even though he come to the house, where his wife dwells, and where his fires are kindled.' (Menu. III. 103).

'A man, aged thirty years, may marry a girl of twelve, *if he find one* dear to his heart; or a man of twenty-four years, a damsel of eight: but, if *he finish his studentship earlier, and* the duties *of his next order* would otherwise be impeded, let him marry immediately.' (Menu IX. 94).

'The duties connected with the state of a house-keeper cannot be performed without a wife, especially by Brahmins Therefore, by all means, marry a faultless girl.' (Kasyapa in *Madanna parijata*, quoted by Pundit Eshwara Chunder Vidyasagara in his second treatise on Polygamy).

Thus the necessity for a wife consists in the incapacity of man *as man* to perform the duties of religion and charity. A man without a wife is an incomplete and imperfect being totally incapable of accomplishing his destiny. And it is only by his taking a wife that his moral position acquires that perfection and completeness which enable him to work out the grand purpose of human life. This is clearly explained by Menu in the following verse:—

'প্রজাবানেব পুরুষো যজ্ঞিয়াস্যা প্রজেতি হ।
বিপ্রাঃ প্রাহুস্তথা চৈতদেব তীর্ত্ত স স্মৃতজ্ঞন॥

Which, in Culluca Bhatta's commentary, stands thus:—

'So long as man does not get a wife and procreate children, he remains incomplete. And as soon as he gets a wife and procreates children he becomes whole.'

Or, as Sir William Jones has it:—

'Then only is a man perfect, when he consists of *three persons united*, his wife, himself, and his son &c.'

Thus man, before his marriage, is not one entire being, but a being with, as it were, a gap or void which cannot be filled up without woman. And consequently woman joined to man has no separate or independent moral existence, her whole moral life being placed under the leadership of the latter. This, too, is clearly indicated in Menu:—

'No sacrifice is allowed to women apart from their husbands, no religious rite, no fasting: as far only as a wife honours her lord, so far she is exalted in heaven.' (V. 155).

How well do the words of the divine bard apply to the Hindu husband and the Hindu wife—

'He for God, she for God in him'!

And the theory of Hindu Marriage is precisely what it should be where such a conception prevails. Man, alone and by himself, is an imperfect creature—a moral half, one-third, one-fourth, anything but ONE or WHOLE. He must have therefore, something to complete himself—something to add to the fraction he represents in order to make himself an integer or one entire whole. And this something must be *his*. But neither of two persons standing towards each other in the relation of contracting parties can be the property of the other. And nothing which is not property can be one's own Now, woman, according to the Hindu shasters, is one of the things which man wants to make himself *whole*. Man must, therefore, make woman his property in order to accomplish this object. But woman would not be property if she remained one of two contracting parties. Hence the Hindu makes woman his property by means of gift and acceptance. This is the *first* step in the ceremony of marriage, but it cannot be the only step. Property arising out of gift and acceptance is nothing more or less than property in a chattel. But man requires woman for the sake of completing his moral and religious nature; and *this* could not be done if woman were nothing better than a chattel. Hence the necessity for what Raghunundan calls an *alaukika sangskara* or a mystical and superhuman ceremony of purification. By undergoing this ceremony woman is mysteriously converted into a being infinitely superior to, and generically different from, a chattel. This ceremony is a sacrament, and it constitutes the *second* essential element in the ceremony of marriage. Marriage accordingly consists of an *act* and a *sacrament*. The act is done by the *man*; the sacrament is received by the *woman*. But why does man take a mysteriously purified and mysteriously elevated woman? Because, imperfect as he is, he cannot otherwise accomplish his destiny as a human being. To *him*, therefore, marriage, which means *taking* a mysteriously purified woman, is a mysterious sacrament. And woman is one mystery within another. By all means let her remain such!

DISESTABLISHMENT OF THE INDIAN CHURCH.

(From a Lay Missionary.)

NOTHING could be more mischievous and derogatory to the British name and prestige in India than the maintenance by the British Government of the ecclesiastical establishment in the country. The Government is fully alive to the inexpediency of introducing the instruction of the Bible into Government Schools, but cannot perceive the impropriety, or rather injustice of supporting a body of priests of but a single section of one of many of the communities of India, the several interests of which latter they are bound to attend to and promote with even-handed justice and equity. To be persistent in wilfully and arbitrarily following out the foolish policy of draining the public exchequer for the princely support of a handful of pastors of an infinitesimal portion of the Indian population is to be guilty of the most gross and flagrant piece of injustice it is possible for man to conceive.

When the Government of India was transferred to the Crown in 1858, Her Majesty's Proclamation, which is rightly reckoned the Magna Charta of India, conferred equal rights and privileges on all subjects of the British Crown, without reference to creed, color, or caste, and yet the self-same Government scruples not to manifest rank partiality to an insignificant section of but a single nationality in India. Who can for a moment hesitate to give his unqualified assent to the truth of the above statement? For how is the British Government justified in maintaining the clergy of one section of the English community in preference to that of another? Nay, we would go still further and ask with equal truth and propriety—How does it seek to be justified in supporting the priesthood of one section of the European community in preference to that of the Hindu community? We challenge any statesman, whether English or Indian, satisfactorily or even with a shew of reason, to answer these questions? It would be simply absurd and therefore impossible to evade the force of the argument of the extreme injustice of the measure adopted by Government under discussion. Nor is the sum expended annually by Government on the Indian Ecclesiastical Department a mere trifle that might be suffered to pass unnoticed, but it borders close upon £1900,000 or considerably more than nineteen lakhs of rupees,—a large slice out of the annual revenues of the Empire, which might with great advantage be applied to the material development of the resources of a thoroughly insufficiently irrigated and cultivated country, periodically visited by dire and extensive famines. Important and weighty as the arguments for the Disestablishment of the English Church in England are, those for the Disestablishment of the same Church in India are equally so, though the general public does not think so from want of knowledge and information on the subject. To do justice to the discussion of the latter subject would be to occupy a great deal more space than we can possibly afford to devote, but we shall as briefly and pithily as possible, just content ourselves with giving the gist of the numerous arguments that can be brought forward in support of the Disestablishment of the Anglican Church in English territory.

Most people of the English Church, it is well known, are in the habit of looking with extreme dissatisfaction and even aversion on the proposed Disestablishment of that Church; but there are others of the same Church who hail with joy and delight the taking place of such an event. It is of course natural that people thoroughly ignorant of the principles of Church authority or Government,—and the great majority of them are of this stamp—should entertain the gloomiest notions of the disestablishment scheme. It is with the view of removing these doubts and dispelling these fears as far as we are able, from the minds of unbiassed seekers after truth that we have undertaken to say a few words on the topic under consideration. As for endeavouring to convince stubbornly prejudiced minds on this subject, neither ourselves nor any body else would attempt the task, remembering the truthful and very forcible adage:—

"Convince a man against his will,
And he 'ill be of the same opinion still"

Men in general are great votaries for the worth and potency of what is called "private judgment;" and there are but a handful of men in the world who are fully alive to the fact that "private judgment" is one of the most illusory and unsafe props to rest upon in questions of difficulty that it is possible for man to conceive. When it is remembered that hardly two men can be found who will agree on the self-same point in the most ordinary questions of life, and particularly in questions of somewhat difficult import, what value are we justified in attaching to untrustworthy and deceptive private judgment? Though we do not mean to say that "private judgment" is utterly useless in religions questions we strenuously maintain that it is very seldom serviceable, and cannot as a general rule, by any means be safely trusted. So far from being an infallible help in difficult religious questions it generally proves itself to be lamentably fallible. As every one knows the Church of England was established by King Henry VIII and is only about three and a half centries old. It is an off-shoot of one of the two great branches of the "One Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church of Christ, to wit, the Western or Roman Catholic." The other great branch of the Catholic Church is the Eastern or Greek Church. The Church of England like the Russian Church is but a State Church, and can by no means be called a Catholic Church, since, instead of being governed, like the Catholic Churches by the United Episcopate has a temporal Sovereign at its head. Neither the founder of Christianity nor his Apostles ever enunciated the principle of a temporary Sovereignty for administering the spiritual affairs of laymen, for, had this been the case the founder of Christianity would have spoken of temporal rulers as superiors, spiritually speaking, to his Apostles, whereas there cannot be the slightest tendency traced to such a doctrine in those inculcated by him All that Christianity's Founder and his Apostles have enjoined is the duty of all men to render tribute and implicit obedience to and prayers on behalf of earthly Potentates, but nothing further. Besides is it not opposed to reason and common sense to acknowledge the headship of a temporal sovereign over God's spiritual heritage? The Apostles and their successors the Bishops were ordained by Christ as the heads of his Church, and both the Epistles and the Revelation most unequivocally and explicitly confirm this fact. Besides what is the origin of the English Church? The vicious propensities of a most licentious and ungodly ruler; for these propensities, as every body knows, were the sole cause of the disruption of the English from the Roman Catholic Church. Henry VIII in his wonted arbitrary manner, regardless of spiritual advice from the Episcopate or even of scripture teaching all of a sudden constituted himself both the temporal and spiritual head of his subjects. People who have not read of the fundamental principles of Church authority or Government can hardly be expected to be fully conscious of the force of our arguments; but if they will not refer to the writings of the immediate successors of the Apostles for corroboration and confirmation of our views, the New Testament itself will amply suffice to convince them of the fact that the united Episcopate, and this alone can scripturally be the true medium of Church authority.

From the foregoing it will be observed that the Anglican Church, whether in England or India, should not for a day longer be sufferred to exist as a State Church, which can only be effected by its disestablishment or entire severance from the State. The benefits accruing from such severance will be immense. The disestablishment of the English Church will no doubt cause the secession of a fair body of both clergy and laity to other Churches; but the wondrous improvement that it will effect in the life and preaching of Pastors will soon cause her to regain her former adherents and render her the most aggressive and prosperous Church in England. But we are not near so much concerned about the disestablishment of the Anglican Church in England as in India. We have adduced arguments from the scriptures of the Christians simply to render the more bigotted and stubborn among them more susceptible of looking upon the project in question with more equanimity and calmness than is their wont. For, if they be convinced of the unscriptural, and, therefore, unwarrantable foundation on which their Church is built *viz.* on the head-ship of a temporal Sovereign instead of on that of the United Episcopate, they will with much greater frankness and readiness admit the desirability of the disestablishment of their Church from the State. But apart from all considerations of the

disestablishment taking place from a Scriptural point of view, we strenuously urge the absolute necessity of the English Church Disestablishment in this country as speedily as practicable for the very obvious and conclusive reasons that we have already assigned. The maintenance of the Ecclesiastical Department is a stigma and a foul stain on the character and prestige of British authority and rule in India, the continuance of which would be diametrically opposed alike to the dictates of common sense as to the fundamental principles of practical wisdom. The sooner, therefore, disestablishment of the English Church in India takes place the better for the prosperity of both the Governors and the Governed.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

IT AFFORDS us great pleasure to be able to announce that the first volume of Babu Rajendralala Mitra's long looked-for Antiquities of Orissa will be out next week. It was delayed so long in consequence of the difficulties experienced in getting the plates ready.

WE HEAR that Sir William Herschell will come to Hooghly as Magistrate-Collector in succession to Mr. Pellew. He likes to stay near Calcutta, and has therefore given up the Cooch Behar Commissionership.

FOR THE FIRST time the Ruler of Travancore has paid a visit to the capital of the Indian Empire. His Highness has come not, as is erroneously supposed, on a political errand. He has come to redeem a pledge which he gave His Excellency the Viceroy last year. His Highness' stay will be short—about a week more. He has been accompanied by his Minister Mr. Sashia Shastri, one of the shrewdest and cleverest native gentlemen we have come across. His Highness is a good English scholar, very intelligent and well-informed, and possessed of amiable and winning manners. His Highness was received yesterday with great *eclat* by Raja Harendra Krishna Bahadur.

WE HAVE RECEIVED an extra number of *Mookerjee's Magazine* containing an opportune article on Travancore, entitled Might vrs. Right or the criminal jurisdiction of the Travancore State over European British subjects. The article is an able vindication of the Travancore State on the subject under discussion. It is powerfully reasoned and enriched with extracts from official correspondence on the subject which will amply repay perusal.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE bids fair to be a patron of Vernacular literature. On Friday last His Honor invited to an Evening Party selected Bengali authors residing in Calcutta. The list of authors furnished was evidently defective, for there were several names omitted which ought not to have been omitted. About thirty native gentlemen were present, who were introduced to His Honor, and with whom he had pleasant talk for about an hour and a half. His kindness and affability made great impression upon those present. It is not often we find a ruler, who sympathizes with men who reign in the republic of letters. Literature is generally neglected or looked down upon by representatives of the State, but we hope the attention which Sir Richard Temple seems to be desirous of bestowing upon indegenous literature will result in substantial encouragement.

THE ENTERTAINMENT given by Raja Jotendro Mohun Tagore Bahadur last Monday evening was a great success. His Excellency the Viceroy honored the occasion with his august presence. There were present among others, the Hon'ble Miss Baring, Mr. Grant Duff, M. P. Sir William and Lady Muir, the Hon'ble Ashley Eden, Mr. Schalch, Mr. Dampier, Mr. Stuart Hogg, Mr. Frederic Hogg, Mr. Chapman, Colonel Thullier, Mr. Kennedy, the whole Vice-regal Staff, and several other ladies and gentlemen. The street and the house were grandly illuminated and the latter most tastefully decorated. Of the amusements there were a few scenes from the classic drama, Malati Madava, represented with great spirit, music both instrumental and vocal by Professor Moula Bux which as usual was excellent, *nastarang* by Babu Kaliprosunno Bannerjea, which excited great curiosity, and *tableux* representing a few Indian *Ragas*, accompanied with music by Professor Mowla Bux. After the performances were over the guests sat to a sumptuous supper. Not the least attractive part of the entertainment was the courtesy and amiableness of the noble host. For our part we feel thankful to Raja Jotendromohun Tagore for so worthily representing the native commnity by entertaining the Viceroy and his distinguished guest, the late Under-Secretary of State for India.

WE HAVE read with great pain the report of a criminal trial in the Court of Mr. W. R. Davis, Deputy Magistrate, Alipore. Babu Sasipada Banerjea, the reformer of Barahanagore, was arraigned before the Deputy Magistrate for defaming Babu Utoolkristo Bose, Secretary to the Barahanagore Municipality, Honorary Magistrate, and medical practitioner. The libel was admitted and the author of it certainly deserved punishment. But when an ample apology had been made, and when the defendant's counsel intimated that his client was prepared to make such further apology, which the Court might direct, the Deputy Magistrate, we submit, ought to have taken into consideration these extenuating circumstances. The ends of justice, we hold, would have been met, if a heavy fine had been imposed instead of three months' rigorous imprisonment in addition to a fine of Rs. 500. The position of the defendant and his general good character ought to have received due consideration. An appeal lies to the Sessions Judge of the district, and the prisoner, we are glad to learn, has been released on bail.

LORD NORTHBROOK has shewn a most generous consideration for Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's family. His Lordship has permitted a bill to be introduced with a view to assist it in its present difficulties. Mr. Ellis introduced the Bill in the following terms:

"In 1853 in recognition of the liberality, and loyalty of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Her Majesty conferred him a Baronetcy, the first hereditary honor ever bestowed upon a Native of India. Sir Jamsetjee was then very wealthy, but saw the possibility of a reverse of fortune, and to provide against it, and anxious to secure a suitable maintenance for the future Baronets, he desired to settle a sufficient sum on the Baronetcy, a wish which was readily responded to by the Government. He accordingly entered into an engagement, but died before legal effect could be given to his wishes. Subsequently Act XX of 1860 of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General was passed to carry out the arrangement. The Act created a trust and vested in the trustees a property known as Mazagon Castle, and also Government Promissory Notes producing an interest of £10,000 a year. In 1863-4 Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's family become mixed up in those speculative transactions which ruined so many of the leading families of Bombay. The share of the present baronet in these transactions was small, but he was called on to meet demands on other members of the family, and this led to embarrassment. He has cleared off much of the debt, but there remained some four-and-a-half lakhs. He therefore applied to Government for a loan, offering to give up a portion of his income for a certain term of years to pay off that loan. This application was strongly supported by the Government of Bombay, and similar considerations to those which induced the original grant to the Baronetcy induced the Government to agree to afford this relief to a much respected and highly influential family. But there was one condition which it was essential to observe, that in granting the relief applied for, there should be no risk whatever of any loss to the public. The property is inalienable under Act XX. of 1860, and in order to furnish adequate security, for the repayment of a sum which the Government were asked to advance, it became necessary to resort to legislation, in order to make available the funds which had been vested in the trustees. The sum required is a loan of four-and-a-half lakhs of rupees. To provide this it is proposed to set aside 40,000 rupees annually for a period of 17 years which will pay off all the principal with interest at 5 percent. There will be no loss to the public, and ample security will be afforded by the bill, as the Government will have legal power to deduct annually from the sum vested in the trustees, the 40,000 rupees required to pay off the interest and principal.

The Jeejeebhoy family is distinguished alike for its loyalty and liberality, and the consideration shewn by the Viceroy is in keeping with that large-hearted sympathy, which marks His Excellency's administration.

THE ORIENTAL SEMINARY, the oldest Native School in Calcutta, we may say in Bengal, celebrated with great *eclat* its forty-fourth anniversary on Saturday last, Mr. Justice Phear presiding. The flower of Native Society was gathered on the occasion, which was also honored by Mr. Grant Duff M. P. Raja Komulkrishna Bahadur, the President of the Managing Committee of the institution, opened the proceedings with a few happily chosen words. Mr. Justice Phear, the Chairman, next distributed prizes to the most distinguished students of the Seminary. He then favoured the assembly with some remarks. He deprecated cramming, and warned the students against the dishonest course which that system unfortunately fostered. Here was a hint for the University authorities, which we trust will receive their due attention. He then dwelt upon the literary vices of University graduates, and exhorted the students to avoid that style of English composition, which now passes under the name of "Babu-English." He condemned severely the attitude which certain native critics had assumed towards Messrs. Rowe and Webb for exposing the defects in style and idiom committed by the younger generation of Native writers. He held up the example of one of the critics who had insisted that his idiom was correct when he had written, "the lamb lay fully stretched under the tree." Such a lapse in idiom the speaker said no Englishman with far less education than the critic himself would commit. While paying a just tribute of praise to the present class of native judicial officers for general education, legal attainments, judicial acumen, and high character, he said that in their judgments they sometimes committed gross and ridiculous errors of idiom. From one judgment which came before him in appeal on that day he gave some amusing examples. The Munsif had written—"he could not make head or tail of a the *beast* of a Butwara"—the "appellate Judge could not apparently understand the *concatenated fraud*," &c. The hints were well-meant and useful, but we doubt whether the remarks made were quite in good taste. After the Chairman's address the boys performed several gymnastic feats with great agility, skill and success. Mr. Grant Duff, who was a silent spectator all the while, was heard to say whether the imitation of English acrobatic performances was a healthy mode of physical exercise, inasmuch as they did not develope the muscles, and were attended with risk to the person. For our part we are inclined to think that our ancient mode of wrestling is more healthful. The interesting ceremony was concluded with an announcement from the chair of a donation of Rs. 200 from His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore for distribution among the most meritorious competitors in the gymnastic exercises, which was received with loud cheers.

OUR SUGGESTION last week for the amalgamation of Father Lafont's proposition for a spectroscopic observatory with Dr. Sircar's projected Science Association has elicited the following letters:

DEAR SIR,—I am very thankful to you for the encouragement given in your last issue to my project of a spectroscopic observatory. I must however say that I cannot agree with you as to the advisability of giving access to it to other observers or to the public. The delicate nature of the work to be carried on prevents possibility of doing so, and the privacy of the college and its inmates would also be interfered with.

As to the second part of your suggestion, I think it extremely desirable that a second instrument be set up by Dr. Sircar's Science Association: this would enhance the value of my own results, by furnishing more data, and both observations might thus check each other's results.

I take this opportunity to remark that, though I am longing to see a beginning made to my friend's Science Association, I cannot but approve of his prudent procrastination. Seeing that as much as Rs. 10,000 are necessary for carrying out a small part only of his scheme in one particular branch of study, it would be folly to start, without being sure of a much larger sum than even the handsome figure published by you at the end of your paper. I quite agree with you that the talented and energetic Doctor might test the good will of his contributors and set about something tangible, just to give them an idea of what he intends doing, if money is forthcoming.

Yours sincerely,
E. LAFONT, S. J.

SIR—With reference to your suggestion to connect Dr. Sircar's Science Association with Father Lafont's proposed Spectroscopic observatory, it strikes me that the latter had better stand alone. Dr. Sircar's project, to the extreme regret of all interested in it, is very likely to end in words. It was indeed hardly expected to be otherwise, notwithstanding the able head from which it emanated and the strong hands which had undertaken its nurture. Humanly speaking it is destined to follow the fate of many other similar grand and noble but unaccomplished projects of our countrymen.

We have, Sir, already a sum of 50,000 in the subscription-list, a sum *quite* adequate according to *competent* authorities, to make a fair and respectable start towards establishing the Association. It will not do, Sir, to wait until the people learn to appreciate the idea and flock to its support. The public must first be pratically shewn its utility and success, and then, and only then, will they contribute to maintain

the Institution. It is all very well to talk of setting out with the most complete set of apparatus, suitably and independently located in accordance with the most approved appliances; but, Sir, it should be remembered that Rome was not built in a day. The Royal Society of England was in its origin the assembly of a few earnest men meeting alternately in each other's house. Then it is manifestly impracticable under the circumstances to grasp the entire domain of knowledge in the programme of an infant Science Association. Take one department of Science, say physics, at the outset and go on expanding the field of view with the growth of funds and the influx of workers.

It is thus only, perhaps that the proposed Association can ever be a *fait accompli* and I believe every reasonable man will endorse the truth of the above. Of course the learned projector may have his own notions about the matter, and it would surely be impertinent in one to say that he is wrong. It is however clear that really earnest men may well despair of having any chance of help, such as the Association alone would have amply supplied, towards working in the cause of Science and the country unless a beginning be made.

It is therefore desirable that Spectroscopocy should be left to the sole care of father Lafont if any good is likely to be derived from it. It is but just however that if the observatory is to be erected at public expense, the competent public should be allowed every opportunity to utilise it; and your remarks on this point must command the approval of every reasonable man.

I trust I have given no offence by my observations to the talented projector of the Science Association. Indeed I yield to none in my regard, nay, veneration for Dr. Sircar for his noble efforts to further the cause of humanity and science. It is only my desire to see something practical done at once, which has borne me along to such an inexcusable length. I hope however all that I have said will be taken in good part by all whom it may concern.

Yours faithfully.
G.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	As.	P.
Patrick Smith Esq., Katlee	18	3	6
Barriely City, Library	13	4	0
Kasava Bapujee Bal Esq., Hydrabad	13	4	0
Moulvie Abdoor Roheem, Pandocah	10	0	0
Roy Dhunput Singh Bahadoor Azimgunge	13	4	0
Bhooputty Mohun Ghosal, Fyzabad	13	4	0
Moulvie Roheem Khan, Kham Bahadoor, Lahore	13	4	0
Baboo Dwarkanersad, Etawah	10	0	0
,, Jogeshchunder Roy, Gowalparah	5	0	0
,, Soonder Lal, Cawnpore	1	2	0
,, Ramchunder Bhoomic, Jurpigoree	30	12	0
,, Dwarkanath Das, Bankipore	6	0	0
,, Banymadhub Banerjee, Bancoorah	20	0	0
,, RajKishore Narren, Sewan	3	12	0
,, Nilrutton Mookerjee, Woolon	13	4	0
,, Dabipersad, Doomka	6	10	0
,, Issanchunder Banerjee, Hardur	13	4	0
,, Gobindmohun Ghose, Berhampore	20	0	0
,, Tarrucknath Singh, Lucknow	10	0	0
,, Soorjocoomar Ganguly, Cuttack	2	8	0
,, Mohendronath Bose, Mottecharee	13	4	0
,, Saroopchunder Hazrah, Burdwan	1	4	4
,, Anundmohun Mozoomdar, Jessore	20	0	0
,, Woomacharan Mookerjee, Beerbhoom	6	10	0
,, Gobindchunder Dass, Baspore	10	0	0
,, Poornchunder Mookerjee, Boghowlie	6	10	0
,, Tarrucknath Ghose, Champanogore	6	10	0

ERRATA.

Read E. C. Shanmugavelic Pillay Esq., Mysore 15 Rs. 4ans. in lieu of	15	0	0
,, Prosunnochunder Bagchee, Rampore Beauliah in lieu of Rungpore Beauliah	10	0	0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette.—*February* 4, 1875.

GENERAL.—*The 14th January* 1875.—Baboo Bhubuneshur Dutt, Sub-Deputy Collector recently employed under the Hatwa Raj, is allowed leave of absence for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Captain William Hopkinson, Acting Cantonment Magistrate, Dinapore, is allowed leave for three months' under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties by Colonel J. Emerson.

The 28th January 1875.—In supersession of the orders of the 16th January 1875, Mr. Fleetwood Hugo Pellew. Magistrate and Collector of Hooghly, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, with effect from the 12th February next, or such date on which he may be relieved, to enable him to proceed on furlough.

Colonel James Show Davies, Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders, of the 12th December 1874.

The 29th January 1875.—Mr. William Sutherland Wells is appointed to act, until further orders as Magistrate and Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. Frederick Wyer is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Fureedpore during the absence, on duty, of Mr. Wells, or until further orders.

Mr. Robert Fulton Rampini, B.A., is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Fureedpore till the arrival of Mr. Wyer, or until further orders.

Mr. Lucas Barnett Blacker King, C.S., on leave is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Maldah.

Mr. Robert Jhon Richardson, C.S., is allowed subsidiary leave for four days, with effect from the 15th January 1875, to enable him to rejoin his appointment on his return from furlough.

The appointments of Mr. Thomas Bruce Lane and Mr. Herbert John Reynolds, to be Secretaries to the Board of Revenue, in the Department of Land Revenue, and in the Department of Opium, Customs, and Excise respectively, as notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd December 1874 will have effect from the 2nd November last, the date on which Mr. H. Muspratt's services were placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

The 1st February 1875.—Mr. Edmund Weldon Molony, Commissioner of Rajshahye, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeeding thirty days, with effect from the 15th March 1875, or nay such subsequent day as he may avail himself of it, to enable him to proceed on furlough.

Mr George Toynbee, Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, with effect from 11th February 1875, to enable him to proceed on furlough.

Mr. Samuel Simpson Jones Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Moorshedabad, is transferred to Shahabad.

Mr. Arthur Weekes, M.A., is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Hooghly, with effect from the 12th February next.

Mr. Daniel Walter McMullen Testro, Acting Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bankoora, is transferred to Burdwan.

The services of Lieutenant R. H. K. Ross, R. A., employed on famine relief operations, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department, with effect from the 31st December 1874.

The 2nd February 1875.—Baboo Poorna Chunder Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, on leave, is appointed to be a Deputy Magistrate and Collector in East Tirhoot.

Baboo Chunder Bhusun Chuckerbutty, Thesilder of the Darjeeling Terai, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector.

Baboo Dwarka Pershad, Sub-Deputy Collector, Behar, is allowed leave without pay for a period of four months with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it in anticipation of sanction.

Baboo Jodunath Sircar is appointed to be temporarily a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade at Behar, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Dwarka Pershad or until further orders.

Mr. Ernest St. George Kaye, Acting Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is posted to the Sudder Station of Nuddea.

POLICE.—*The 28th January* 1875.—The orders of the 12th January 1875 granting to Major William Wheeler Hume, District Superintendent of Police, Bogra, privilege leave for two months and appointing Mr. H. W. J. Bamber to act for him are cancelled.

The 29th January 1875.—Mr. W. J. Kilby, Acting District, Superintendent of Police, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, with effect from 26th October 1874, to enable him to join his appointment on his return from furlough.

Advertisements.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

For NATIVE and EUROPEAN Life Assurance, in TWELVE Different Forms, on New, Sound and Popular Principles. AT MORE FAVOURABLE RATES THAN CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

CUMROODERN TYEBJEE, Esq, Solicitor, *Chairman.*
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN KHOTE, Esq., Merchant.
PHIROZESHAW M. MEHTA, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law.
JEHANGEER RUSTOMJEE, MODI. Esq, Merchant.

Manager and Actuary—
D. McLauchlan Slater, Esq., F.I.A

For Prospectuses, Forms of Prosposal, Shares, and Agencies, apply to

H. M. MEHTA,
Agent in Calcutta.
63, *Ezra Street* (53)

বিজ্ঞাপন।

পেটকেনিং এবং ভূমি উৎকর্ষ
কোম্পানি, লিমিটেড।

এই বিজ্ঞাপন দ্বারা সর্ব্বসাধারণকে জ্ঞাত করা যাইতেছে যে আগত বৃহস্পতিবার ১১ই ফেব্রুয়ারি ১৮৭৫ সাল বোম্বায়ের ৫নং মোডী ষ্ট্রীটের রেজিষ্টারিকরা অপিসে উপরোক্ত কোম্পানির অংশদারদিগের বিগত ২৬এ জানুয়ারির একস্ট্রাওরডিনারি সাধারণ সভার অধিবেশনে নিম্নোদিত স্থিরপ্রতিজ্ঞাটী দৃঢ়িভূত করিবার জন্য একটী একস্ট্রাওরডিনারি সাধারণ সভার অধিবেশন হইবেক।

"যে মেসরস ধরমসেভর পুনজাভর এবং কোম্পানি অত্র কোম্পানির সম্পাদক, ধনাধাক্ষ এবং কর্ম্মকর্ত্তার পদে নিয়োজিত হন এবং তৎকার্য্য সম্পাদন করেন ও যে তাঁহারা এই কোম্পানির কার্য্য সকল বোম্বায়ে, কলিকাতায় ও কেনিঙ ডাইরেক্টর দগের সভার তত্ত্বাবধারণে ও কর্ত্তৃত্বের অধীনে সামান্যতঃ নির্ব্বাহ করেন।"

তত্ত্বাবধারক সভার অনুমত্যানুসারে।
সদানন্দ বালকৃষ্ণ,
বোম্বাই, ২৮এ জানুয়ারি ১৮৭৫। সম্পাদক। (56)

TO APPEAR NEXT WEEK

THE FIRST VOLUME OF

THE ANTIQUITIES OF ORISSA,

BY

RAJENDRALALA MITRA.

CONTENTS.

Introduction—Orissa, its name boundary, early notices in Sanskrit, Greek and Persian authores.

Part I. *Chapter* I.—Indian architecture, its history, division and character.

Chapter II.—Temple architecture.—Orissa, Jain and Bengali temples, their characteristics.

Chapter III.—Architectural details, foundations, piers, pillars, plasters, roofs, towers, spires, finials, cornices, mouldings, niches and sculptures.

Chapter IV.—State of civilisation among the ancient Uriahs deducible from their sculptures. Cloth, dress, ornaments, furniture, horse, and elephant trappings, cars, waggons, arms armour, flags, musical instruments, &c.

Chapter V.—Religon, Buddhism, Sevaism, and Vaishnavism.

Part II.—*Chapter* I.—Antiquities of Khandagiri. Rock-cut caves of Udayagiri: caves, temples and tanks of Khandagiri.

Chapter IX.—The temples and tanks of Bhuvaneswara.

Chapter III.—Temples and sacred places of Puri and its neighbourhood.

Chapter IV.—Black Pagoda, Kenarak.

Chapter V.—Antiquities of Cuttack Durpan, Alti, Jajepur and Balasore.

The work, which will extend to about 300 pages folio, will be profusely illustrated with photographs, lithographs, and wood cuts. (57)

NOTICE.

Wanted for 6 months (there is every likehood of the vacancy being permanently filled up) a Head Master for the Krishnaghur Anglo-Vernacular School on a salary of 80 Rs. a month. Preference will be given to one who has passed the M. A. degree examination and has also some experience in teaching. Applications with testimonials are to be sent to the undersigned at once.

RAI JODU NATH RAI BAHADUR.
Krishnaghur.
The 5th February 1875. (58)

GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA.

INCLUDING THE RESULTS OF THE LAST CENSUS,
12*mo.* 58 *pp.* 3 *annas.*
Sold by M. J. Derrick, 10, Hare Street, Calcutta. (55)

R. AND I. SHAW.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers and General Dealers.

13-4 *Emambaugh Lane, Calcutta.*

Beg respectfully to announce to the public of Calcutta and the Mofussil that they always hold an extensive stock of Wines, Malt Liquors and Spirits, and that their rates are extremely moderate. They invite particular attention to a recent consignment of Brandy of very superior quality from, the enterprising firm of Mesers. Eschenaur & Co., Paris. Price list to be forwarded on application.

Vide Indian Daily News.

Retail Prices per bottle Rs.	Ans.	Brandies	Per dozen. Rs.	Ans.
1	10	Eschenaur & Co.'s, Brandy	19	,,
2	13	Exshaw's, No. 1 (wired)	32	8
1	7	Ditto, No 2 ,,	17	0
1	15	James Hennessy's (One Star)	22	8
2	8	,, ,, (Three Star)	28	,,
		Jamaica Rum		
1	8	Swaine Boord's	17	0
1	7	Crabbie's Fine old	16	0
		Ports		
2	4	J. & C. White's (old delicate)	25	
1	6	Ditto in pints	15	0
2	0	Burgundy's (Invalid Port)	23	0
1	13	Robertson Bros.	20	0
1	7	Page's	16	0
1	4	Offley's	14	0
1	4	Fine Old Port (Black Seal), is of deep rich color, sweet, and possessed of full flavour. A pleasant wine, can be strongly recommended for Pic Nic and Wedding parties	13	0
		Mosselle		
2	4	Sparkling Moselle quarts	25	0
		Hocks		
2	0	Sparkling Hock	23	0
		Vermouth		
1	4	Noilty Partt's	13	8
1	4	Italian Vermouth of Turin	14	0
		Beer		
0	7	J. Atkin quarts	4	8
0	5	Ditto ditto, pints	3	8
		Stout		
0	8	Guinness's Dublin Stout, bottled by E. and J. Burke, quarts	5	8

DR. B. L. GHOSE'S

Celebrated Pain Killer.

All who have used this invaluable medicine, attest in strong terms to its wonderful efficacy in checking all sorts of inflammation and preventing them from running on into abscess. A few drops if taken sufficiently early will not only remove incipient abscess, boils, pain in the gums, ear ache, mumps, sorethroat, swelling of the glands about the neck, chin, axilla, groin and other parts, but take away the fever accompanying them and even arrest the progress of those most formidable diseases Erysipelas and Carbuncle. In offering it therefore to the public, it is needless to say, that by obviating the necessity of the use of the knife in most cases in which it is now employed the Pain Killer will supply a desideratum deeply felt by all classes of people and remove an opprobrium hitherto attached to the art of surgery.

Price 8 *annas per phial Postage annas* 4 *extra.*

DR. B. L. GHOSE'S

Compound Concentrated Essence of Chiretta, Gulancha and Khetpapra.

The febrifuge antibilious and tonic properties of these drugs, being highly esteemed and generally appreciated it is too much to say, that the Compound Concentrated Essence, which from the mode of its preparation presents those properties in an enhanced degree, possesses rare efficacy in checking all sorts of fever either attended on or not with enlargements of the liver and spleen, obviating the tendency to relapses produced by the injudicious use of Quinine, regulating the functions of the hepatic organ, removing jaundice, coustipation and piles, promoting digestion and giving tone to the system.

PRICE Rs. 1-4-0 PER PHIAL POSTAGE ANNAS 8 EXTRA.

Above preparations to be had at the Suburban Medical Hall No. 35, Rusapagla Road Bhowanipore, at the Native Medical Hall No. 146 Fowzdaree Balakhana, and at Babu Nursing Persad Dutt No. 125, Khongraputty Street, Calcutta. (28)

By appointment,

TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.,

KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS.

NATIVE MEDICAL HALL

No. 146 *Lower Chitpore Road, Fouzdaree Balakhana. Calcutta.*

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

Dantashodhaur Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.,* 4 *As.*

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

Sudhansu Draba or Good Complexion.

It clears the face from all kinds of pimples, makes the skin soft and smooth and renders the complexion fair and beautiful. It removes freckles, prikly heat and itching eruptions.

Price per Bottle 12 *Annas. Postage &c.,* 6 *As.*

C. K. SEN. & CO.'S

Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. *Postage &c.,* 6 *As.*

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers chronic diarrhœa, habitual, constipation gleet, gonorrhœa, spermatorrhœa female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 *grains per Rupee or Rs.* 24 *per Tolah. Postage* 4 *As.*

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

BINOD LAL SEN KOBIRAJ,
Manager.

(27)

The Original Hardware Establishment of India.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

IMPORTERS OF

Sellers' Patent Bolt and Nut Screwing Machines.

1st Size—will Screw Bolts and Tap Nuts from ¼-inch to 1-inch diameter, including 7 sets Dies and Screw Taps Jaws for holding Nuts and Taps, Driving Apparatus and a set of Screw Master Taps of the above sizes Rs. 1,875

2nd Size—will Screw Bolts and Tap Nuts, from ¼-inch to 1½-inch diameter, including Dies and Taps, Jaws for holding Nuts and Taps, Driving Apparatus and Master Taps, complete ... ... Rs. 2,500

3rd Size—will Screw Bolts and Tap Nuts, from ¾-inch to 2-inch diameter, including eleven sets Dies and eleven Taps, Jaws for holding Nuts and Taps. Driving Apparatus and eleven Master Taps of the above sizes Rs. 2,625

Planing Machines.

No. 0—Planing Machine, to plane 2′ 6″ × 1′ 3″ × 1′ 0″ Rs. 1,200
„ 1—Planing Machine, to plane 2′ 6″ × 1′ 6″ × 1′ 0″ „ 1,280
„ 2—Planing Machine, to plane 3′ 6″ × 2′ 0″ × 1′ 6″ „ 1,800

Slotting Machines.

New pattern Slotting Machine, 4-inch stroke, to take in 24-inch diameter ... ... Rs. 920

No. 1—Slotting Machine, admits 3 feet diameter, and cuts 6 inches deep, fitted with compound Transverse Slides ... ... Rs. 1,200

No. 2—Slotting Machine, admits 3 feet diameter, and cuts 6 inches deep, fitted with Transverse Slides and Revolving Table, self-acting or by hand ... Rs. 1,560

Shaping Machines.

No. 1—Shaping Machine adapted for flat work, fitted with Rising Table and Moveable Vice, Top Driving Apparatus and Spanners, complete, will plane 12″ × 4″ Rs. 780

No. 2—Shaping Machine, Double as No. 1. both Nos. 1 and 2 are very useful for great variety of small work, will plane 12″ × 4″ Rs. 1,220

No. 3—Shaping Machine will plane external carves up to 10-inch radius, self-acting feed motion for horizontal and circular cuts; fitted with conical Mandrill, Parallel Vice, Top Driving Apparatus and Screw Key, will plane 18″ × 6″ Rs. 1,220

10 *per cent discount off the above price for cash.* (54)

JUST PUBLISHED.

রত্ন সংহার—প্রথম খণ্ড।

প্রসিদ্ধ কবি বাবু হেমচন্দ্র বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায় বিরচিত।

JOGES CHUNDRA BANERJI, & Co.,
Canning Library.
Calcutta, 55, *College Street.* (41)

Just Published

THE REGISTRATION AND STAMP MANUAL,

CONTAINING

THE INDIAN REGISTRATION ACT, 1871;

With Abstracts of Decided Cases and Notes on Procedure; Table of Fees; Revised Rules framed under the Act for Bengal; Rules for Transliteration; List of Districts, Sub-Districts, and Thanahs, List of Districts and Sub-Districts, N. W. P.; Circulars on Rural Offices, &c. Also the General Stamp Act, 1869, with Abstracts of all Notifications of the Government of India relating to Stamps and with a full Index to the whole. By T. F. BIGNOLD, Esq., B. A. *Officiating Inspector-General of Registration, Bengal.* Thos. S. Smith, *CITY PRESS,* 12. Bentink, Street, Calcutta. Price, Rs. 7; with packing and postage, Rs. 7-8, Interleaved copies, Rs. 8 and by post Rs. 9. (34)

VACCINATION.

RESIDENTS NORTH OF LALL BAZAR,

Should apply to,

BABU KALLY DASS BOSE,
Supt. of Vaccination.
No. 144, Manicktulla Street, Simla.

Those South of Lall Bazar, should apply to,

BABU KASSY CHUNDER DUTT,
Supt. of Vaccination,
No. 12, Puddopookur Lane,
Chuckerbere, Bhowanipore.

T. EDMONDSTON CHARLES, M.D.,
Supt. Genl. of Vaccination.

Calcutta, 10 *Harrington Street,*
The 27*th January* 1875. (50)

CALCUTTA

92, BOWBAZAR STREET.

DR. H. C. SARMA'S

CELEBRATED.

Medicine for Debility (nervous.)

Brought on by indulgence in irregular habits effects of previous diseases, loss of power of limbs, weakness or loss of memory, absent-mindedness, irritable temper, disposition of the mind to displeasure at trifles, want of attention towards business, despair at finding no relief from treatment &c. &c. &c.

Price with postage &c. Rs. 5.

Particulars of disease and directions for despatch required from patients residing at a distance.

DR. SARMA'S FEE.

In cases of Debility (nervous) Rs. 16 per visit. } *In*
For advice at Home..... ..... Rs. 10 „ „ } *Town*

Out of Town Rs. 500 per Day.

KEW-SAGAR OIL.

The best remedy for Headache arising from over, study, intellectual occupation, over-thinking, mental anxiety and weakness, as well as heat of head from living in hot places.

It cools the head and produces very agreeable sensation. Removes Dandriff as well as all other impurities from the head. Promotes the strength and growth of the hair and prevents its premature following off.

Price per 4 ounce phial... Re. 1 0 0
Postage &c. ... ... „ 0 10 0

DR. H. C. SARMA'S

MEDICINE FOR LEPROSY,

Price with Postage &c. Rs. 5.

DR. H. C. SARMA'S

OIL FOR INVETERATE SKIN DISEASES AND LEPROSY.

Price per 8 ounce phial ... Rs. 2 0 0
Postage &c. .. .. „ 0 12 0

DR. H. C. SARMA'S

CELEBRATED INDIAN

Tooth Powder.

Strengthens loose teeth, alleviates pain of, and prevents bleeding from Gums, cleanses the mouth, corrects its putrid odour and cures ulceration of the Gums without blackening the Teeth.

Price per packet ... ... Rs. 0 4 0
Postage &c., for 4 packets .. „ 0 5 0

Dr. H. C. SARMA'S

HAIR PRESERVER

Will restore grey hair to its original colour.

It acts directly upon the roots of the hair, removes dandriff, prevents premature falling-off of the hair, and promotes its growth and strength giving it Lustre and Health of Youth.

It also produces a cooling and soothing effect upon the head.

Price, for 4 ounce phial ... Re. 1 0 0
Prietage &c.... ... ... „ 0 10 0

Copy of Letter received from Raja Chundernath Roy Bahadoor of Nattore.

Wellesley Street No 18 *Motts Lane* 29*th March* 1874

MY DEAR HUREESH BABU,—I shall thank you to send me another phial of your "*Excellent Hair Restorer.*" In fact it has done me a great benefit and I should like to have more of it. It has disabused me (young as I am) of old age.

Your's Sincerely
C. N. of *Nattore.*

(10)

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

CATALOGUES,

WITH

Designs and prices of Watches.

GIVING FULL INFORMATION AS TO CONSTRUCTION &C.,

MAY BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

TO

MESSRS. HAMILTON & CO.,

Watch and Clock Makers, Jewellers and Silver-Smiths.

IN ORDINARY

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY OF INDIA,

CALCUTTA.

English Gold Hunting Watches Lever movement from Rs. 200 to 600.
English Silver Hunting Watches Lever movement from Rs. 75 to 200.

Hamilton & Co. desire to draw particular attention to a grand assortment of Gold Guard and Albert Chains, manufactured of the best gold, which has been specially indented for from their London Firm for this season.

The patterns are quite new some of them being very beautiful and they have all been moderately priced to encourage business.

An early inspection is respectfully solicited.

HAMILTON & CO.,

Jewellers & Silver Smiths,

In Ordinary,

(9) *To His Excellency the Viceroy, Calcutta.*

RETURN EMIGRANTS FROM TRINIDAD WEST INDIES.

The ship "Ganges" from Trinidad with return emigrants is expected to arrive in the Port of Calcutta about the end of February 1875. Part of the emigrants' savings (Rs. 100,133-7-8) has been lodged by direction of the Trinidad Government in the Oriental Bank in anticipation of their arrival. Published for the information of relatives and those whom it may concern.

ROBERT W. S. MITCHELL.

(48) *Government Emigration Agent for Trinidad.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN AID OF DR. SIRCAR'S SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

	Rs.
Maharani Surnomoie, Cossim Bazar	8,000
His Highness the Maharajah of Pattiallah...	5,000
Hon'ble Dwarka Nath Mitter	4,000
Baboo Joykissen Mookerjea	1,000
Raja Kumala Krishna Bahadoor	2,000
Baboo Degumber Mitter	1,000
Pandit Ishwara Chunder Vidyasagara	1,000
Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore	2,500
Baboo Jogeshwar Singh and Brothers...	1,000
Dutt Family of Wellington Square	1,000
Baboo Dijendranath Tagore	1,000
,, Goonendranath Tagore	1,000
,, Janukenath Mookerjea, Boinchee	2,000
,, Dwark Nath Mitter, Sreekissenpore	1,000
,, Unnoda Persad Banerjee...	1,000
,, Jadulaul Mullick	1,500
Coomar Grish Chunder Singh and minors, Paikparah Raj family	2,000
Baboo Romesh Chunder Mitter, Pleader H. C. ...	1,000
Hon'ble Anucul Chunder Mookerjea	2,000
Baboo Mohesh Chunder Chowdry, Pleader H. C. ...	1,000
,, Kalimohun Dass, Pleader High Court	1,000
,, Surji Coomar Surbadhicarry	1,000
,, Jogendro Chunder Roy	1,000
Sreemutty Darimba Devi widow of the late Babu Gobind Pershad Pundit, Raneegunge	1,000
Baboo Jogendra Narain Ghose	1,000
,, Bakhal Chunder Roy, Zemindar Lakoten ...	1 000
,, Jogendra Chunder Ghose Kidderpore	1,000
,, Kallyprosuno Ghose...	1,000
,, Mohini Mohun Roy, Pleader High Court ...	1,000
Dr. Mohendra Lal Sircar, M. D..... ...	1,000
(12) Total Rs.....	50,000

NOTICE.

Homœopathic Practice of Medicine, in Bengalee, By Behary Lall Bhadury Vol. I. Part 1st (to be published in Series) Price Rs. 1-4 Postage 2 annas.

To be had at No. 34,

(13) *Cornwallis' Street.*

LIST OF BOOKS FOR SALE

AT THE LIBRARY OF THE

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

No. 57, Park Street.

—oo—

Just Published NO. 8, *Vo. II (Part I. of the*

NOTICES OF SANSKRIT MSS.

BY

BABU RAJENDRALALA MITRA.

Published under orders of the Government of Bengal.

This is a descriptive catalogue of rare Sanskrit works found in Bengal, and gives the contents of most of the works in detail, both in English and Sanskrit.

Price 1 Re, *per number*

	Rs.	As.
Ross' Annals of Oman ...	2	0
Rig Veda Sanhita, 4 fasci ...	2	8
Uttara Naishadha, 12 fasci ...	7	8
Chaitanya Chandrodaya, Nataka 3 fasci...	1	14
Vasavadatta; 3 fasci ..	1	14
Markandeya Purana, 7 fasci ...	4	6
Kamandaki, 3 fasci ...	1	14
Sranta Sutra, Asvalayanna, 11 fasci ..	6	14
——Latyana 10 fasci ..	6	4
Sankara vijaya, 3 fasci ...	1	14
Vaisheshika Darsana 5 fasci ...	3	2
Nyaya Darsana, 3 fasci ...	1	14
Dasa Rupa, 3 fasci ...	1	14
Sandilya Sutra, 1 fasciculus ..	0	10
Narada Pancharatra, 4 fasci ...	2	8
Kaushitaki Brahmanopnishad, 2 fasci ...	1	4
Kavyadarsa, 5 fasci ...	3	2
Sankhyasara, 1 fasciculus ...	0	10
Brihat Sanhita, 7 fasci ...	4	6
Lalitavistara, 5 fasci ...	3	2
Taittiriya Brahman, 24 fasci) ...	15	0
Taittiriya Sanhita, 28 fasci ...	17	8
Taittiriya Aranyaka, 11 fasci ...	6	14
Maitri Upanishad, 3 fasci ...	1	14
Asvalayana Grihya Sutra, 4 fasci ...	2	8
Mimansa Darsana, 1011 as fasci ...	6	14
Tandya Brahmana, 19 fasci ...	11	14
Gopatha Brahman, 2 fasci ...	1	10
Atharvana Upanishad 5 fasci ...	3	2
Agni Purana, 6 fasci ...	3	12
Sama Veda, 9 fasci ..	7	8
Gopal Tapani, fasci 12 as I ...	0	10
Nrisinha Tapani, 3 fasci ..	1	14
Chaturvarga Chintamani, 11 fasci ...	6	14
Gobhiliya Grihya Sutra, 6 fasci ..	3	12
Pingala Chhanda Sutra, 3 fasci ...	1	14
Taittiriya Pratisakhiya, 3 fasci ..	1	14
Prithiraj Rasu by Chand Bardai fasci 2...	1	4
Rajataranginí ..	4	0
Mahabharata vols 3rd and 4th ...	40	0
Purana Sangraha ..	1	0
Anargha Raghava ...	1	4
Pali Grammar, 2 fasci ..	1	4
Rajatarangini, French Edition 2 vols ..	14	4
Brihat Aranyaka Upanishad, English, 3 fasci ...	1	14
Chhandogy Upanishad, English 3 fasci...	1	4
Taittiriya &c., Upanishads, English 2 fasci ...	1	4
Siddhanta Siromani, English 2 fasci ...	1	4
Sankhya Aphorisms, English 2 fasci ..	1	4
Sahitya Darpana, English 3 fasci ...	1	14
Brahma Sutra, English ...	1	0
Dictionary of Technical Terms, 20 fasci...	25	0
Risalah-i-Shamshyyah ...	1	4
Fihrist Tusi, 4 fasci ..	3	0
Nukhbat-ul-Fikr ...	0	10
Futuh-ul-Sham Waqidi, 9 fasci ..	5	10
Futuh-ul-Sham, Ismail, 4 fasci ...	2	8
Maghazi of Waqidi, 5 fasci ...	3	2
Suyuti's Itqan, 10 fasci ...	8	0
Biographical Dictionary, 25 fasci ..	19	0
Tarikh Firuz Shahi, 9 fasci ...	5	10
Tarikh-i-Baihaki, 9 fasci ...	5	10
Muntakhab ul Tawarikh vols 1, 2 and 3...	9	6
Maasiri Alumgiri 6 fasci ...	3	12
Wis o Ramin, 5 fasci	3	2
Tabqat-i-Naciri, 5 fasci ...	3	2
Iqbalnamah i Jehangiri 3 fasci ...	1	14
Alamgirnamah 13 fasci ..	8	2
Padishahnamah, 19 fasci ...	11	14
Muntakhab ul Lubab, 19 fasci ...	11	14
Ain-i-Akbari, 16 fasci ..	20	0
Farhang-i-Rashidi, 12 fasci ...	15	0
Khirad namah Iskandari, 2 fasci ..	2	0
Fatawa-i-Alumgiri, vols. 2, 3, ..	16	0
Khazanat-ul-ilm ...	4	0
Sharayat-ul-Islam ...	4	0
Anis ul Musharrihin ..	3	0
Inaya, vol 2, 3 and 4 each ...	24	0
Ain Akbari (English 7 fasci ...	12	4
" Tabaqat i Naciri Eng- Fas 6 ...	3	12
One complete set of the Journal Asiatic Society of Bengal up to 1870 ...	840	0
Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal from vol. XII. for 1842 to vol. XXXVI. 1867 except vols. 23,24 and 29 prices as per title page.		
Asiatic Researches vols. VII. to XII, and vols, XVII. to XX. each ...	10	0
Do. Do. Index ...	5	0
——of Mammalia ..	3	0
——of Fossil Vertebrata ...	2	0
——of Recent Shell ...	3	0
——of Reptiles ..	3	0
——of Books and maps ...	3	0
——of Sanscrita manuscripts ...	1	0
——of Persian manuscripts ...	1	0
Thibetan Dictionary ...	10	0
——Grammar ...	8	0
Vedanta Sara English ...	0	8
Wise's Hindu Medicine ...	9	0
Pilgrimage Fa Hian ...	5	0

(17)

KHETTER NAUTH CHATTERJEA & CO.

Wholesale & Retail Stationers & Account

BOOK-SELLERS. & DRAWING MATERIAL ENGRAVINGS.

BOOK-BINDERS & STORE CONTRACTORS.

NO. 24½, RADHA BAZZAR.

CALCUTTA.

CHEAP STATIONERY! CHEAP STATIONERY

Large Writing paper, from Foolscap to Imperia Handmade.

Ditto Machine made.

Printing Paper, English, Supperfine, Demy, Royal, Super-royal, Double-royal.

Printing Paper, German Superfine, Demy, Royal, Super-royal, Double-royal.

Assorted colored Printing paper.

French Foolscap. Wove and laid.

Note and letter paper of all descriptions.

Fancy Note paper and envelopes in varieties.

Blotting Paper Yellow, Red Blue and White.

Steel pens of different makers, J. N. G. E. No. 382,392, and No. 74.

Pickquick-Waverley and Hindoo Pen No. 1, 2, 3.

Swan and Goose quills of different sorts.

Favor's Pencils of sorts including blue and red.

Blackwood's Writing inks of all kinds.

Inkstands and ink pots.

Magic Inkstands, Black, Violet, Pency and Copying.

Manuscript, Memo. and Account Books of sorts.

Tracing cloth No. 6 of 24 yards each roll.

Book-binding cloth of assorted colors of 38 yards, each roll.

Fancy Glass paper weights and glass gum bottle with brush.

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

KHETTER NAUTH CHATTERJEA & Co.

No. 24½ RADHA BAZAR.

Calcutta. (18

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA

OR

PAINFUL MENSTRUATION (বাধক' বেদনা)

A single administration during menses generall cures the disease and brings on conception."

For particulars apply to Dr. Bhoobun Mohun Sircar, No. 77, Mooktaram Baboo's Street, Chor Bagan Calcutta.—**Price Rs. 3-8.**

Sole Agents. B. M. SIRCAR, & Co. (19)

NOTICE.

TREATMENT OF EYE DISEASE.

BABU NILMADHUB HALDAR, Late House Surgeon of th Eye Infirmary Calcutta, affords gratuitous Medical advic at 7 A M., and 5. P. M., daily at N. M. Haldar's Medical Ha No. 205, Cornwallis' Street. (21)

MESSRS. CAMBELL AND Co's.,

Trichinopoly Jwellery.

Illustrated, Colored, sketch book showing the different patterns of this beautiful and renowned Jewellery can be seer at the

Sample Room and Depot.
of
Messers Campbell and Co.
of Dindigul.
No. 10 New Chenn Bazar Steet.
Calcutta,

by application to the Clerk in charge, who will forward orders for execution to Messrs Campbell and Co.
Trichinopoly and Dendigal
1 Madras Presidency.

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for les than one month.

IN TOWN.	Rs.
Per Month.....	1 2
,, Annum	11 8
,, Single Copy	0 8
IN MOFUSSIL.	
In Advance per Annum	13 4
Arrear Do.	15 4

RATE OF ADVERTISEMENTS.	Rs.	As.	P.
Per line	0	4	0

Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 108, BARANUSY GHOSE'S STREET CALCUTTA.

SUPPLEMENT TO

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

CALCUTTA :—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1875.

THE KRISHNAGAR COLLEGE.

—o—

Proceedings in connection with the re-establishment of the third and fourth-year college classes of the Krishnagar College.

Proceedings of a public meeting held in the hall of the Krishnagar College on Saturday, January 23, at 12 noon : Mr. H. C. Richardson C.S., Civil and Sessions Judge of Nudiya, presiding.

It was proposed by Babu Shyamadhaba Rai, seconded by Babu Ram Tonu Lahiri, that Mr. Richardson do take the chair. Carried.

Mr. Richardson then called on Mr. Stevens, Magistrate and Collector, to explain the objects of the meeting.

Mr. Stevens read the circular that had been circulated in the district to call this meeting. He then stated amidst loud cheers that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor had consented to modify the terms on which he had originally offered to recommend the re-establishment of the B.A., classes in this College to the following extent : (1) That a lump sum of Rs. 75,000 only be now demanded from local contributions ; (2) that a further guarantee of Rs. 3,000 annually be demanded only for five years, and that all fees collected in the new classes be counted towards this annual payment of Rs. 3,000 (3) that all moneys now raised may be kept in the hands of trustees appointed by the subscribers as an Endowment Fund. Mr. Stevens then proceeded to say that the necessity for the restoration of the B.A., classes in the Krishnagar College was well known to every one present, as many of them were even more familiar with the circumstances of the case than he was himself. The restoration had been petitioned for, not only by the leading men of the district, but also by the students of theCollege and Collegiate School ; and they all knew the difficulties that were now thrown in the way of the youths of the district who wished to complete their University education. It was often said that the people ought to help to educate themselves by founding and supporting lower schools : and now a grand opportunity offered for the upper and richer classes shewing a good example to those below them by coming forward liberally with subscriptions to meet half-way the generous offers of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and to aid in restoring to the district the advantage of a College affording instruction up to the highest standard.

Babu Raj Krishna Rai Chaudhri, the Deputy Inspector of Schools, followed with a similar explanation of the objects of the meeting in Bengali.

The Chairman then called upon Mr. Lethbridge, the Principal of the College, to address the meeting. Mr. Lethbridge commenced by quoting the memorial that had been presented by the inhabitants of the Zilla of Nudia, and the remarks of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor upon it : and he proceeded to show, in considerable detail, that the statements of the memorialists were more than justified by the facts of the case. He first dwelt on the expenses and the moral risks incurred by those students of the district whose parents or guardians were able and willing to send their sons to Calcutta to take the B.A. degree from the Presidency College. Not only are the fees higher in the Metropolitan College, the expense of mere board and lodging in Calcutta is formidable ; and to large numbers of promising youths the academical career is altogether cut short by these obstacles. But he (the speaker) would lay far greater stress on the moral risks and social temptations to which were exposed those more fortunate students whose means enabled them to proceed to Calcutta. Here most of the students were comparatively within easy reach of the wholesome influences of home, of domestic life, and of parental supervision ; and even of the rest, nearly all had relatives or family friends resident in the neighbourhood, whose presence served to maintain much of the wholesome home influence. In Calcutta all this is lost, whilst the temptations that beset the young men are vastly increased, and that at a most critical period of their lives. The speaker went on to offer detailed statistics to show that the retention of a first-class College in Nudia would be justified by the past success of the Krishnagar College and by its future promise. Its success in the University Examinations during the years immediately preceding the reductions were shown to have been far greater than that of any other College. In 1869-70 it had passed as many B.A.'s as any other Mofusal Colleges put together, and as many in the first division as all the other MofasalColleges put together; whilst in the FirstArtsExamination it had passed nearly twice as many candidates in the first division as all the other Mufasal Colleges put together. It had risen to be the largest of the Mufasal Colleges except Hughli, and its numbers had increased steadily and continuously. The statement of the figures was received with loud and repeated cheering, which was redoubled when Mr. Lethbridge went on to show that the institution still retained its old elasticity and power of expansion under favourable circumstances, by announcing that the numbers had increased, since the visit of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in September last, from 271 to 345. The speaker then adverted briefly to the cost of the College, and showed that, under the reductions of 1872, about one-fourth of the cost of the College had been saved,but by the loss of about three-fourths of the students, and these for the most part are now compelled to relinquish their University studies altogether. Mr. Lethbridge next alluded to the many distinguished men who had received their education in the College, and sketched the history of the institution from the time of Lord Minto in 1811, when its foundation was first mooted. He quoted the eloquent appeal of Lord Minto to the zemindars issued on that occasion, and showed that at a subsequent period under Lord Hardinge that appeal, had been nobly responded to by the fathers and grandfathers of the gentlemen now present. He read a part of the subscription-list then formed, and concluded by pointing out the vast national importance of the scheme now on foot, and by urging the wealthy and enlightened gentlemen of Nadia and the surrounding districts to emulate the example of their ancestors, and to show their patriotism and public spirit by subscribing liberally to the good cause.

Mr. Lethbridge resumed his seat amidst deafening applause.

The 1st resolution to the following effect was moved by Babu Prosunno Coomar Bose M. A. and B. L. and seconded by Babu Mretunjoy Roy.

That this meeting desires to acknowledge the kindness shewn by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor in taking into consideration the memorials presented to him on the occasion of his visit to this Town and in expressing his desire to reopen the two College classes.

The 2nd resolution was moved by Rai Jodunath Bahadur. Before he laid before the meeting, he addressed the audience in Bengali, a translation of which, as furnished by the speaker himself, is herewith annexed.

GENTLEMEN,—I think it needful at the outset to draw your attention to one or two points that deserve careful consideration.

1st. Whether the restoration of the 3rd year and 4th year College classes is really wanted and secondly whether or not it would be in our power to collect so large an amount of subscription as Rs 75,000 for the purpose.

With regard to the 1st point. I am not sure there are not some amongst us who think with our late Lieutenant Governor that the re-establishment of these two College classes would be extravagence when the facility of the Railway communication has shortened the distance of the Presidency and the Hughli Colleges and that any body desirous of finishing his high education might have an easy access to them ; and that even if we be successful to open these two classes we shall not find a sufficient number of pupils to attend them. These arguments, Gentlemen, I think become the rulers of our Province better than us who are subjects and who should endeavour their best to secure the greatest amount of convenience for our improvement and benefit. But apart from such consideration. I think these arguments are not grounded upon truth and that they are erroneous. After what Mr. Leithbridge has said, I need scarcely explain to the meeting that the want of these two classes has really retarded the progress of education our District, that there was a time when the highest two classes were as fully attended as one could wish or expect, and that no guardian or father of a young man could without anxiety remove him from the wholesome influence of education at home, to the allurements of a city life where there would be no one to look after him. Further there are not many amongst us who could well afford to incur the expenses of educating their children in a distant city. I think therefore that the want of these two classes is really felt by all of us and that we should make an attempt to re-establish them.

With regard to the second point I think the subscription of Rs 75,000 is rather a large amount to collect but I am not at all hopeless. Certainly we have not wealthy Zemindars or rich merchants to look up to for large subscriptions, but gentlemen, I think our resources depend a great deal upon our determination and will, rather than the amount of property we actually possess. Property in our districts is much divided and there are many I hope who will gladly help us with their few hundreds. Gentlemen, where there is a will there is a way. A dozen petty shop-keepers whoud in the course of a few weeks collect more than a thousand Rupees to celebrate a *Barwaree Poojah*. This poor town of Krishnaghur, where we cannot count by tens, inhabitants whose income exceeds 500 Rs. month. can spend the sum of Rs. 30,000 in a single day on the occasion of the *Joogodhatry Pojah*. The expense of two such Poojas will be amply sufficient to crown our endeavours with success. Gentlemen, I have told you I am not at all hopeless, particularly, when I think that this College has for so many years sent such a lage number of brilliant scholars and distinguished students who would doubtless try their best to lend us their hearty co-operation in this matter, the collection of the sum of Rs. 75,000 would not be at all difficult ; I feel that if those who are present in this hall would pay down their months' income the re-establishment of college classes would be an accomplished fact immediately.

He then read out the resolution to the following effect which was seconded by Babu Nafferchunder Bhatta, Sub-Judge Nuddia, in very appropriate terms.

"That an attempt in accordance with the Lieutenant Governor's wishes be made to collect donations and subscriptions from the wealthy inhabitants of this and other districts with the view to provide funds for reopening the 3rd year and 4th year college classes." *Carried unanimously.*

3. The third resolution to the following effect was moved by Babu Prosunnochandra Rai and seconded by Babu Shurendranath Pal Chowdry.

"That a committee consisting of the following gentlemen be formed with power to add to their number to consider and adopt measures for securing subscriptions from this and other districts :—

C. C. Stevens Esq. (Magistrate) Chairman.
E Lethbridge (Principal) Secretary.
H. C. Richardson Esq. (Judge)
Babu Nafferchunder Bhatta (Sub-Judge).
The officer in charge of each sub-division,
Babu Kadarnath Banerjea, (Judge Small Cause Court Krishnaghur and Ranaghat).
The Judge of Small Cause Courts at Chooadangah.
Pundit Ishwarchunder Vidyasagore.
Babu Brajanath Mookerjea.
,, Prosunnocoomar Rose B. L.
,, Ramchunder Mookerjea, Pleader.
,, Prassanachunder Roy B.L.
,, Jodunath Chatterjea B. L.
,, Kartiechunder Roy.
Rai Jodunath Rai Bahadur.
Babu Nufferchunder Pal Chowdry.
,, Surendranath Pal Chowdry.
,, Suranath Chowdry.
,, Heralal Ghosa.
,, Mohineemohun Roy, Pleader, High Court,
M. Ghose Esq. Barrister-at-law.
Babu Juggutchunder Mookerjea.
,, Mothurmohun Pal Chowdry.
,, Shyamadhuba Roy. *Members.*

4th. The fourth resolution to the following effect was moved by Babu Nufferchunder Pal Chowdry, and seconded in very fitting terms by Babu Womeshchunder Dutt.

"That the committee appointed under the last resolution be empowered to appoint Trustees (subject to the sanction of Government) to undertake the charge of any money or moneys which may be collected for the purpose under consideration and that on the occurence of any vacancy in the number of Trustees the remaining Trustees be empowered to fill up the vacancy and that such appointment be subject to the sanction of Government. *Carried nem con.*

The proceedings were brought to a close by Mr. Stevens' proposing a vote of thanks to the chair. The subscription-book was then sent round and upwards of Rs. 16,500 was raised on the spot.

SHYAMADHUBA ROY,
Assistant Secretary.

The Krishnaghur College, 29th January 1875.

NOTES OF A BENGALI TRAVELLERS DURING A MONTH'S SOJOURN IN RANGOON.

(Concluded from our last issue.)

9. The climate of Burma is at once temperate and salubrious and is perhaps superior to that of any part of India. The seasons are regular and no pestilence ever visited this happy land. The appearance and vigour of the natives, by far the best criterion, bear ample testimony to the salubrity of its climate.

10. The houses in Rangoon are, in general, made of wood. The flours are raised some feet above the ground which contributes much to their driness, healthiness and comfort. One who has not seen them can form no idea of their comfort and beauty ; they are so light airy and picturesque. Not only the residence of the Chief Commissioner and the public buildings but all the houses of the merchants and high officials are exceedingly elegant structures.

11 There are some State prisoners at Rangoon. The last representative of the House of Timour is there a prisoner at large occupying a handsome house in the vicinity of the great central jail. He is of about four and thirty, very intelligent and well informed. He speaks English a little and has a thorough knowledge of Arabic and Persian. He receives 750 Rs. a month and has free quarters allotted to him. He keeps 3 carriages and one or two saddle horses and a retinue of servants. I paid him several visits and was highly gratified with his polished manners and his remarks on the topics of the day. He remembers those days when he with his father Bahadur Saha (the last Emperor of Delhi) passed the first few years after the mutiny within the precincts of the Rangoon Jail and now referring to his altered situation he often sheds tears of joy and gratitude and offers prayers for Mr. Eden to whom he is indebted for his present comfort and even comparative luxury. His mother (the ex-empress-dowager) gets a separate pension of 500 Rs. a month and a free house. The prince has his wife (the poor lady has of late turned blind) a daughter of 13 and a son of 8 years old, the latter is very intelligent and speaks English fluently. This boy receives his education at the Rangoon High School and is very proud of a special prize which he has lately received from the Chief Commissioner for his general proficiency and good conduct.

12 The next in celebrity to the prince of Delhi is prince Hassan, the only surviving son of the late King of Yunan. The story of this young man has a path in it which is seldom surpassed in Romance. Yunan is an extensive country in hina, the frontier of which borders on Barmah, and this prince was the heir-apparent to the throne. About three years ago, impelled by intelligent curiosity Prince Hassan proceeded to Europe and there at the Court of Her Britanic Majesty as well as in all continental Courts he was presented and received with distinction. The Sultan of Turkey was so pleased with him as to treat him as his son during his stay at Stambol. On his return from travel, he was informed at Rangoon, that his country had been taken by the Emperor of China and that his father, mother, wife, sister and brother instead of suffering themselves to fall into the hands of the enemy, put a period to their existence each taking a cup of poison before the palace was taken possession of. Thus circumstanced, the Prince Hassan found a friend in Mr. Eden who has settled upon him a handsome allowance, and he is now a resident of Rangoon. This act of Mr. Eden has raised the British Government immensely in the estimation of the natives, the prince bears an exemplary character and often dines with the Chief Commissioner. He has made me a present of several curiosities of China and a photograph of his own.

13. I had the honor of being introduced also to the Ambassor from Burmah (then at Rangoon) who is now in the city. I conversed with him for an hour through the medium of an interpretor. I was given to understand that he had been twice to England as an Ambassador and seen all parts of Europe. He was extremely polite to me and offered to introduce me to his sovereign if I would ever take it into my head to visit Mandalay. I saw in his Hall scores of young Burmese damsels dressed superbly who had come to pay him a visit partaking of sherbets and other delicacies spread on a long table. In a side-room, I saw several

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

boxes covered with crimson cloth containing present for the Viceroy of India. There was a large concourse of Burmese on the grounds in front of the house to witness a very rich present from the Burmese Emperor for a Temple at Gya which was displayed there on a table under an yawning. They consisted of several golden articles set with jewels.

14. I was present at the High School on the day of the distribution of prizes. It seemed to me a Hall of all nations Europeans, Burmese, Madrassees, Guzratis, Bengalis, and Hindustanis all pursuing their studies at this splendid Institution. The education imparted here seemed to me a thorough and sound one; and the improvement made within a very short period was something remarkable, an essay written by a boy of 13 or 14 in our presence within half an hour on a subject proposed by the Chief Commissioner was such as might well put many of the boys of the Calcutta University to the blush.

15. The female school, which contains more than 100 girls some of them 15 to 20 years old is also doing remarkably well. The guardians and parents of the girls evince a great interest in the welfare of the Institution.

16 With respect to indigenous and monastic schools, Mr. Eden without attempting any material alteration of their ordinary mode of instruction has organized a system of official inspection which will exercise a wholesome influence on the education imparted there.

17. The General Hospital is conducted admirably. The building is an ornament to the town and overlooks a garden in which there is a museum. There are two Bengalee Assistant Surgeons, one English resident apothecary and several native doctors, compounders &c.—Surgeon Major in the Madras Service is the Officer supervising the whole staff.

18. It would be exceeding all reasonable limits, if I were to advert in detail to all that has been effected in the way of improvement, without fees by the present Chief Commissioner during the last few years. His deeds are the theme of admiration with all classes of people, European and Native; a ruler so competent, so sympathetic and so beloved is indeed very rare. The inhabitants of Independent Burmah, seeing the contrast between the arbitrary laws grievious exactions, and oppressive Impositions of the Government of Mandalay and the enlightened and generous policy prevailing in the British territory are daily flocking to British Burmah to enjoy the privileges of the British rule where security of life and property and encouragement to industry have converted these ill-governed provinces into one of the happiest and most prosperous countries in the East. Rangoon, which was only 20 years ago a mere cluster of huts is now one of the finest cities in the British possessions in Asia, and bids fair ere long to rival Calcutta. The last census of Rangoon returned a population of 100,000 souls. And the day is not far distant when the enlightening influence of English education which has been so successfully inaugurated by the Honorable Ashley Eden will raise the Burhmans to intellectual and moral greatness second to that of none of the races brought under Her Gracious Majesty's beneficent sway.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

London 25th December 1874.

Your readers are probably aware of the existence in this country, of the "National Indian Association in aid of Social Progress in India." This Association which was established about 4 years ago, by Miss Carpentar, has for its object the bring in the Indians resident in this country into closer relationship with Englishmen and thus the giving them an insight into English ways and habits, and also the spreading among Englishmen so far as it may be possible, of a knowledge of Indian affairs and thus awakening their sympathy for India. The Society aims to accomplish its objects by the reading of papers relating to Indian matters and by the holding of "soirees" to which Indian gentlemen are invited. Occasionally they are taken down to see places of interest when every thing that is worthy of note, is explained to them by gentlemen thoroughly conversant with the subject. The Society has its head quarters at Bristol, but has branches in London and in some of the provincial towns. The Society has a journal, published once a month and edited by Miss Carpenter. I feel bound to say that this journal is capable of great improvement. I am aware of the difficulties which a journal treating of Indian affairs and publishing Indian news in this country, has to contend against, owing to the apathy of the British Public. But this seems to me to be all the more reason, why it should be conducted with exceptional care and good sense. If instead of publishing unsatisfactory reviews of obscure Bengali pamphlets and uninteresting extracts from Indian journals and private letters, it were to present to the British Public succinct accounts of our grievances social and perhaps political, and suggest how far it lay in the power of Englishmen to redress those grievances, it would do something to spread accurate and useful information regarding India and awaken the sympathies of Englishmen for that great country. Nor is it possible to overlook the fact that this society has not yet been able to achieve any marked success, however laudable its efforts in that direction may have been. Englishmen are now just as apthetic and indifferent about Indian affairs, as they were four years ago. It would be, indeed, scarcely fair to be too hard upon a society, on this score, when it has not been in existence for more than four years. But at the same time, it is impossible not to admit that its ill-success is in some degree owing to its own way of conducting its affairs.

The annual meeting of this Society was held at Bristol on the 19th instant. The Mayor presided. The most interesting speech of the evening was that by Sir George Campbell. On this occasion, Sir George spoke real sense; and I offer no apology far making the following extract from his speech:

"But there was one thing wanting to our rule in India, and that was the personal and social sympathy which he believed it was the main object of that association to promote. As they had heard, much of that sympathy was wanting, during the more than 30 years he had known India, he was inclined to think they had been in many respects less sympathetic with the nation and less intimate with the natives generally. When we first entered on the charge of that country, there was a time when the Englishmen and Scothmen, who were largely represented, spent long periods of their lives in India, became what were known as Old Indians, and they came to very much appreciate and to a great degree to sympathize with the natives. But now-a-days the "Old Indian" was what some might consider a more civilized being; he had more knowledge of the West; he returned more often to his own country; he was more polished and a greater master of the Western and modern arts; and at the same time he was more completely English and European. He went to London at a later age, and wished to retire at an earlier age; his thoughts and aspirations were turned more to his home in the West, he was less accomplished in the language, and, he would add, less intimate with the Indian people, whereas in early days he maintained an intercourse with the natives that was not unmarked by much that was cordial on both sides. It was, and long had been, the habit of the East that the conqueror asserted superiority over the conquered native. The natives had looked upon the English as conquerors, and had been content to associate with them on those terms. Now-a-days the knowledge of the West had spread among a very large portion of the natives of India. They had received much education from us; the natives received from us much of our Western manners, and along with that a good deal of the independence of the West; and, being unwilling to associate with us on the old Oriental form of inferiors submitting to conquerors, there had been, on their part also, some drawing back, and an unwillingness to associate with Europeans who had not thoroughly and sympathetically recognized them as equals. In many respects this was an unfortunate state of things, and he held, as Miss Carpenter, the founder of the association, and her associates held, that, however substantially they might do great things for the people of India, they would never obtain a sufficient hold over their hearts, and would never do for them all they might do, unless they drew them together in social intercourse (hear, hear,)—unless they became, in fact, more sympathizing with them."

Sir George has hit with admirable precision upon some of those causes which have produced an estrangement of feeling between educated Indians and Englishmen in India. But something of this is also due to the youth and inexperience of the English Civilians who go out, year after year, to rule in India. Placed at an early age and necessarily with unformed judgments in high positions, where the utmost respect and deference is shewn to them, they come to expect, in their dealings with educated Indians, the same deference and attention. Disappointment leads to soreness of feeling and mutual estrangement. Now if these men were older, and their characters formed, they would probably have learnt to trace the difference between an educated Indian, trained in western ideas and imbibed with notions of equality and his half-civilized countryman who has only inherited the traditional feeling of respect and homage, due to the representatives of the ruling power. It is in our dealings with civilians, this want of sympathy is mostly felt; and this might perhaps be remedied to a certain extent by raising the limit of age for admission to the Civil Service. The *Times* does not think the picture is quite so gloomy as has been drawn by Sir George Campbell, but facts are rather stubborn things.

The Calcutta Correspondent of the *Times* in his last letter makes the following remarks about the Indian army; "We could not place 30,000 men in the field. What we call our native army is merely an aggregation of men that could not stand the stress of the briefest campaign. And not only is this. The machinery of the army, such as it is has fallen out of gear. The officers are hopeless and discontented, the men have but small liking for the service and the method of recruiting is such that if symptoms did appear, we could not isolate it. It would rapidly leaven the whole army."

The above remarks have, as might be expected, produced some sensation in this country. The *Times* in a couple of leading articles, has drawn the attention of the Government to this important subject.

The Arnim trial was brought to a close on Saturday last. Count Arnim was declared to be "not guilty" of the more serious charge "of embezzling documents or violating the duties of his office." but was found guilty of a lesser "offence against public order for which he was directed to be kept in imprisonment for three months, one month of which was to be deducted in consideration of his having undergone imprisonment in the preliminary stages of the proceedings. He was also to bear the costs." Thus closed one of the most remarkable criminal trials of the age.

Advertisements.

READ

THE CALCUTTA MAGAZINE.

CONDUCTED BY OWEN ARATOON.

24, *Circular Road, Calcutta.*

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, IN ADVANCE, Rs. 12.

Opinions of the Press.

The Calcutta Magazine should find many readers.—*Times of India.*

The Magazine should be in the hands of all—*Lucknow Times.*

It ought to be supported not merely in Bengal, but also in other parts of India.—*Madras Standard.*

In printing and general get up it is in fact superior to some English Periodicals, and on its general merits it is certain to win for its freight of amusement and instruction a welcome both in and out of India. *Athenæum and Daily News.*

If Mr. Aratoon, the editor, is able every month to come up to time with as entertaining a miscellany, the success of his periodical is ensured. We think the low rate of subscription, Rs. 12 per annum, should make it a popular Magazine all over the East,—*Rangoon Mail.*

We cannot sufficiently commend the energy and public spirit of its proprietor and editor, who certainly deserves success. The City of Palaces may well be proud upon being able to number a periodical like the "Calcutta Magazine" among her publications, and we congratulate Mr. Owen Aratoon, the editor upon his being successful in presenting India with a first class Magazine. The subscription is only Rs. 12 per annum, post free in India and we think evrey family that can afford the money, ought to subscribe to it. At all events no Public Library in India should be without it.—*The Cochin Argus.*

We should like to see the "Calcutta Magazine" on the tables of the Public Library and Literary Institute. To our thinking, it is quite on a par with any average home monthly of the day.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

The Editor has spared no pains to make it interesting. *Hindoo Patriot.* (5)

DENTISTRY.

MESSRS. J. CORFIELD & CO.

Have the pleasure to state that their

SURGEON DENTIST.

MR. JOSEPH BARKER,

May be consulted daily upon all cases of

Surgical or Mechanical

DENTISTRY.

Artificial Teeth

Of the most recent and improved manufacture

Supplied on Gold, or Vulcanite Plates, on the most reasonable terms.

A perfectly natural appearance, ease, and comfort in use guarranteed.

Teeth extracted, regulated, scaled, or filled with Gold and other stoppings.

Consultation Free.

J. Corfield & Co.,

(51) 10 & 11, *Esplanade.*

EXCELLENT MEDICINE FOR PILES.

This wonderful New Medicine has been found by extensive observations of Dr. D. Ghose to be very efficacious in all cases of Piles. It improves digestion, relieves the liver, makes the bowels regular and produces no injurious effect on the system. To be had at our place.

Price Re. 1 *per phial with directions. Postage* 8 *Annas.*

IN SPECIAL CASES FURTHER ADVICE SHALL BE GIVEN BY THE DOCTOR FREE OF CHARGE.

MESSR'S MOHALANOBISH & CO.

(23) *No.* 14, *College Square.*

THE CELEBRATED HAIR RESTORER.

OR

THE PERFUMED OIL FOR RESTORING AND PRESERVING THE HAIR

A Cure for Baldness of the Head,

Of every Description

Price 2 oz. Bottle with Certificate & directions. Re. 1 Postage 8 annas.

Baldness recently caused will heal up within about a week; that which is of long standing will take a little more time.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY

MESSRS. MOHALANOBISH & CO.,

DRUGGISTS &C.

(24) *No.* 14, *College Square, Calcutta,*

THE REAL NANA CAUGHT AT LAST.

Vide 'The Nana—a Military Drama' in 3 Acts, or 15 Scenes, in *Mookerjee's Magazine*, No. XXVI. for January, Price Rs. 2-4, Annual Subscription Rs. 9-8. Publishers: Berigny & Co., 12, Lal Bazar, Calcutta.

THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE.

Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 24. For other particulars and for rates of Advertisement.

Apply to— BERIGNY AND CO.,

(47) *Agents, C. & M. Gazette.*

Printed at the Hindoo Patriot Press.